

Report on the

**HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION
ACTIVITIES**

of the

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

for

FISCAL YEAR 1968

35
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Agency for International Development

by the

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ERRATA

page 9, line 7 correct to read \$31.950 million

page 10, line 8 correct to read \$1,000,000,000.00
(billion).

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this report is to provide information about the health, population and nutrition activities that were undertaken by the Agency for International Development (AID) during the fiscal year 1968 (FY 1968), the amounts of money obligated or committed for them, and, to the extent possible, the progress made in achieving project goals.

The information contained in the report was obtained from a variety of sources. The AID Summary Presentation to Congress for FY 1968 was the source from which statements of policy and program plans were obtained. The FY 1968 and FY 1969 regional volumes of the AID Program and Project Data Presentation to Congress were used to help identify the health, population and nutrition projects of AID. The AID Country Assistance Books were used to obtain additional project data. Information about the results achieved in project implementation was obtained from the FY 1969 volumes of the Presentation to Congress, end of tour reports of field staff, messages from USAID Missions and reports of contractors and participating agencies. Data on amounts of funds obligated in FY 1968 were obtained from personnel of the AID Regional Bureaus, the Office of War on Hunger and the June 30, 1968 reports from the Office of the Controller on Technical Assistance Projects and Activities, and Capital Assistance Projects (W-253).

The designated numbers for health, population and nutrition projects in the AID program are the 500-590 series. If a project was

identified as one in this series it is described in detail. This is done regardless of whether or not FY 1968 funds were involved. Generally, projects reported by AID in other than the 500-590 series are not included in the report although some non-health coded projects were health related or had a health component. Exceptions to this are as follows: project sheets are included for four non-health coded loan projects for municipal water and sewerage improvements in Korea; and for a non-regional environmental health project entitled Training, Engineering and Management of Water Supply Systems for which FY 1968 funds amounting to \$15,539 were obligated. Project sheets are not included but the country or regional summary contains information concerning health elements of the following regional projects: in East Asia, the Asian Institute of Technology and the South-east Asia Development Advisory Group; and in Near East South Asia, AUB Regional Training and the Regional Activities. Summary information is given also about several country projects: Engineering Services to National Resources Authority in Jordan; and Refugee Relief, Social Welfare, Support of Revolutionary Development, Youth Affairs, Provincial Cities Reconstruction and Development, Saigon Metropolitan Area Development, Public Works General Support, and Statistical Services in Vietnam.

Although it represents an effort to combat malnutrition, the Food for Peace Program, which is carried out by AID in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has not been included in the report. The reason is because this activity is funded primarily under Public Law 480 utilizing local currencies and the dollar costs to AID are not assigned to projects in the 500-590 series.

The report includes combined fiscal data on both dollar grants and loans. It does not include data on local currency obligations, nor does it include a differentiation among various types of funds such as, Technical, Development and Supporting Assistance. The data on funds includes total FY 1968 obligations of AID for country, regional, and non-regional projects, support for American Hospitals Abroad, and for the domestic support services provided by AID and PHS. In addition, the amounts charged to Technical Support projects of USAID Missions in Paraguay and the Philippines for four staff members are also included in the fiscal data.

The total obligations for the health, population and nutrition programs described in this report are compared on a percentage basis, with AID total obligations for all types of programs in similar categories.

In the summary sections, the terms health, population and nutrition are used, as appropriate, when describing a project or other activity. In the country sections, however, the generic term "health" is used to cover all three categories.

In FY 1968 there were AID loans for health projects but none for population or nutrition activities. Fiscal information on health loans is in Table 4 and included as footnotes to health project data for Africa, Latin America and Near East South Asia in Tables 7, 13 and 16.

The information on the professional and administrative personnel engaged in the health, population and nutrition activities of AID is limited to those who were on duty as of June 30, 1968. It includes the names, positions, and locations of AID direct-hire employees and

those provided by the Public Health Service (PHS) under Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASA's) and the PHS technical consultation and support agreement. A similar description of personnel provided under contract could not be obtained but the name of the contractor is given as a part of the project report whenever available.

Health, Population and Nutrition Summary

Worldwide
FY 1968

Program Plans

The AID program for FY 1968 was to be based on the assumptions that:

- . the task of development is primarily the responsibility of the developing nations themselves; and
- . development assistance should be provided to those countries which are undertaking the reforms and improvements that are necessary if external assistance is to be effective.

AID planned to help 65 countries in FY 1968; to concentrate the bulk of its development assistance in those countries whose size, population, resources and self-help performance gave promise that development programs would succeed, or where the U. S. had important security interests:

- . Sixteen countries were to receive 87% of AID's direct country assistance;
- . Eight countries were programmed for 82% of AID's development loans. (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Korea, Pakistan, Peru, and Turkey.);
- . Four countries were to receive 90% of the AID funds which were for use in countries having urgent needs for external assistance in the interest of economic or political stability.

It was reported to Congress that:

- . As a part of the new Africa policy, AID planned to redirect its programs in Africa through multilateral and regional efforts involving more than one donor or recipient;
- . AID programs were to draw increasingly on the participation and strengths of private resources in the development process;
- . AID planned to continue to respond to requests for help in voluntary population programs;
- . Much of the AID program would be concentrated on agriculture, health, and education.

The FY 1968 AID programs in health, population and nutrition were to have four broad objectives:

- . To assist developing countries in the control and eradication of communicable disease;
- . To help these countries find and train their own health workers;
- . To help reduce and ultimately solve the problems of malnutrition, particularly among mothers and children;
- . To help, when requested, in establishing population programs.

Disease Control

AID proposed to commit \$42 million in FY 1968 to assist countries to control communicable diseases. Of the \$42 million, \$11.7 million was to be used to maintain the momentum of a drive to bring measles under control in 19 West African countries by 1971 and to eliminate smallpox in the same countries by 1975. Twenty-eight of the \$42 million was to be obligated for the eradication of malaria throughout the

Western Hemisphere and in the Philippines, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Jordan, and Ethiopia. In addition, AID assistance to developing countries to control enteric diseases at their source, in polluted water supplies, was to be continued as a high priority activity.

Population

AID anticipated that in FY 1968 a level of approximately \$20 million would be obligated for assistance to population programs. Planning provided for response to requests for both financial and technical help. This could include technical advice, assistance in training and provision of training resources, help in obtaining supplies and equipment, and furnishing U. S.-owned local currencies for mutually agreed upon purposes.

Nutrition

While AID stated that one of its objectives was to reduce malnutrition, particularly among mothers and children, plans for achieving this goal were not elaborated.

In the Congressional presentation, it was pointed out that food shipped as a donation, rather than as a local currency or dollar sale, provides the U. S. with the opportunity to help developing nations make inroads against the twin problems of malnutrition and undernutrition. AID reported that of the 102 million people who would receive food under the donation program in FY 1968, 82 million (80%) would be children who received either a daily hot meal or an important nutritional supplement to the inadequate diets consumed in their homes.

Program Implementation

There were three important factors which affected the implementation of the program that AID had proposed for FY 1968. The AID appropriation request was reduced by the Congress. The Congress earmarked \$35 million of the Foreign Aid appropriation for population programs. A reduction in overseas staff was necessitated by actions taken to remedy the unfavorable balance of payments situation.

All of these factors had various effects on the health, population and nutrition activities of AID. While the total obligation for these programs increased in FY 1968, this was due largely to the fact that obligations for population were \$31.210 million in FY 1968 as compared to \$3.682 million in FY 1967 and to the \$20 million AID had expected to obligate in FY 1968.

There was a marked increase, also, in funds obligated for health and population projects in Latin America where obligations increased from a total of \$20.400 million in FY 1967 to \$69.285 million in FY 1968. This increase was due primarily to the \$7.709 million obligated for population activities and the \$57.936 million committed for 11 loans in eight countries.

There were no FY 1968 loans in any of the regions for population or nutrition and none for health projects in East Asia and Vietnam. In contrast, 83.19% of all funds committed for the health projects in Africa, Near East South Asia and Latin America were loans. In Latin America, for example, the loans represented 94.17% of all funds obligated for health projects per se.

Among the eight countries programmed to receive 82% of AID's development loans in FY 1968, only two received loans for health development. These were Brazil and Pakistan.

Along with population programs, environmental health and malaria eradication were accorded the highest priorities in FY 1968. Twenty-eight million dollars had been proposed for Malaria Eradication. In actuality, funds amounting to \$31.950 were obligated, of which \$21.986 million (68.81%) was in the form of loans. Environmental health ranked first in terms of amounts of funds obligated; \$45.694 million. Loans accounted for 84.41% of this total.

Funds obligated for Nutrition in FY 1968 amounted to \$700,000 or 0.43% of the funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects.

In Africa, 81.09% of the funds obligated for health, population and nutrition was obligated for two projects: the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project, which serves 19 countries; and the Ibadan Water Supply Project in Nigeria. These two projects exemplify the AID policy of moving toward regional activities and of concentrating activities in the high emphasis countries of Africa.

Other indicators of program trends and emphasis are the number of projects initiated in FY 1968 and the percentages of U. S. staff working with health, population and nutrition programs. Of a total of 59 new projects, 42 were population, 12 were health and five were nutrition. In terms of staff support, the malaria eradication program ranked first with 38.07%; Vietnam was second with 21.32%; and Measles Control and Smallpox Eradication was third with 14.21%.

There were changes, also, in the make up of the staff. For example, on June 30, 1967 there were 113 nurses on assignments with AID. On the same date one year later there were 37.

The numbers of AID direct-hire and PHS staff assigned to AID Missions overseas and those in the U. S. who provided domestic program support services, were reduced by 107, from 501 in FY 1967 to 394 in FY 1968.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1,011,889 billion were obligated by AID for its total program of projects, assistance to American Schools and Hospitals abroad and domestic program support services. Of the total, \$168.781 million (16.67%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition programs. By regions and other allocations the percentages of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition ranged from 8.86% for Domestic Program Support to 42.48% in the category of non-regional projects. See Table 1, page 14.

Information concerning the amounts of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by region or other allocation, and the percentages for each, is in Table 2, page 15. It can be noted from this table that wide variations in the percentages occurred. The amount obligated for nutrition was 0.43% of the total, while that for health was 80.36%. Of all funds obligated for Population, 35.78% were programmed by the Population Service of the Office of War on Hunger.

Worldwide there were 218 active health, population and nutrition projects. Of the total, 20 projects were regional and 62 non-regional. The other 136 projects were in 48 countries; Vietnam, 16 countries in

Africa, six in East Asia, 19 in Latin America and six in Near East South Asia.

Fifty-nine projects were initiated in FY 1968; 159 had been initiated in prior years. By region, and other allocation, the distribution of projects initiated in FY 1968 and prior years was:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 68</u>	<u>Number in Prior Years</u>
Total	218	59	159
Africa	28	5	23
East Asia	21	2	19
Latin America	72	18	54
Near East South Asia	21	8	13
Vietnam	14	-	14
Non-Regional	62	26	36

The distribution of the projects, by activity, was as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 68</u>	<u>Number in Prior Years</u>
Total	218	59	159
Health	125	12	113
Population	73	42	31
Nutrition	20	5	15

All projects initiated in FY 1968 required an obligation of funds. Of the 159 projects that had been initiated in prior years, 95 required an FY 1968 obligation of funds. By region or other allocation and activity, these projects were distributed as follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Nutrition</u>
Total	95	66	27	2
Africa	13	13	-	-
East Asia	12	8	3	1
Latin America	29	13	16	-
Near East South Asia	10	7	3	-
Vietnam	13	12	1	-
Non-Regional	18	13	4	1

The 95 health projects for which FY 1968 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and region or other allocation in Table 3, page 16.

Funds obligated for environmental health projects, which were primarily for water supply and sewerage systems, accounted for 34.99% of all funds obligated for health projects. Of the total for environmental health, 94.72% was committed for grant funded projects in Vietnam and loan funded projects in Nigeria, Brazil, Panama and Guyana. The three loans in Latin America represented 72.89% of all funds obligated for environmental health.

Funds obligated for health services and facilities projects represented 32.48% of all funds obligated for health projects. Of the total obligated, (\$42.414 million), 94.55% was in the form of grant funded projects in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand and loan funded projects in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Panama. The grant funded projects in Vietnam represented 62.01% of all funds obligated for health services and facilities projects. Funds obligated for malaria eradication accounted for 24.46% of total funds for health projects. Of the total for malaria, 68.81% was in the form of loans to Pakistan and five countries in Latin America. Further information concerning loan funded projects is included in Table 4, page 17.

The AID health staff, as of June 30, 1968, numbered 394. Of the total, 164 were AID direct-hire employees and 230 were provided by the PHS under PASA's. The large number of PHS personnel was due primarily to the fact that malaria projects and the Africa Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project are carried out by PASA's.

The distribution of staff by region, or other allocation, and employer was as follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	394	164	230
Africa	71	8	63
East Asia	43	22	21
Latin America	46	16	30
Near East South Asia	40	19	21
Vietnam	84	59	25
Non-Regional Projects	31	-	31
Domestic Support Staff	79	40	39

Additional information concerning disciplines and specialties is included in the regional and non-regional summaries of the report. Names, positions and locations of all AID direct-hire and PHS staff are given beginning on page 449.

Table 1. Funds obligated for AID program and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition activities by region or other allocation, Worldwide, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	\$1,011,889	\$168,781	16.67
Africa	122,492	14,447	11.79
East Asia	153,564	14,215	9.26
Latin America	282,635	69,285	24.51
Near East South Asia	127,801	15,915	12.45
Vietnam	257,267	33,333	12.96
American Hospitals Abroad	11,995	4,509	37.59
Domestic Program Support	20,135	1,783	8.86
Non-Regional Projects	36,000	15,294	42.48

Table 2. Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects by region or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Worldwide, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
		(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$162,509	\$130,599	80.36	\$31,210	19.21	\$700	.43
Africa	14,447	13,972	96.71	445	3.08	30	.21
East Asia	14,235	9,256	65.02	4,800	33.72	179	1.26
Latin America	69,285	61,576	88.87	7,709	11.13	--	--
Near East South Asia	15,915	8,877	55.78	7,038	44.22	--	--
Vietnam	33,333	33,283	99.85	50	.15	--	--
Non-Regional	15,294	3,635	23.77	11,168	73.02	491	3.21

Table 3. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and region or other allocation, worldwide, FY 1968.

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Measles Control Smallpox Eradication	Other Disease Control
(thousands of dollars)							
Total	\$130,599	\$45,694	\$2,694	\$42,414	\$31,950	\$7,115	\$732
Africa	13,972	4,975	967	758	157	7,115	--
East Asia	9,256	405	731	4,003	3,641	--	476
Latin America	61,576	33,308	154	10,193	17,921	--	--
Near East South Asia	8,877	970	--	235	7,616	--	56
Vietnam	33,283	5,681	842	26,300	460	--	--
Non-Regional	3,635	355	--	925	2,155	--	200

Table 4. Funds committed for health project loans by activity, region and country, Worldwide, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Number of loans	Environmental Health	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication
(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$69,866	14	\$38,570	\$9,800	\$21,986
Africa Region	<u>4,600</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,600</u>	--	--
Nigeria	4,600	1	4,600	--	--
Latin America Region	<u>57,936</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>33,000</u>	<u>9,800</u>	<u>15,186</u>
Brazil	25,700	2	15,400	--	10,300
Costa Rica	490	1	--	--	490
Dominican Republic	7,100	1	--	7,100	--
El Salvador	1,048	1	--	--	1,048
Guyana	2,600	1	2,600	--	--
Honduras	1,484	1	--	--	1,484
Nicaragua	4,064	2	--	2,200	1,864
Panama	15,500	2	15,000	500	--
Near East South Asia	<u>7,700</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>970</u>	--	<u>6,800</u>
Pakistan	7,700	2	970	--	6,800

AFRICA REGION

Program Plans

AID proposed, during FY 1968, to implement as expeditiously as possible its revised development assistance policy in Africa. This policy was designed to increase the effectiveness of AID contributions to the long-term development of the region. It was proposed to Congress that 1) bilateral assistance be concentrated in the "Development emphasis" countries of Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia and the East African community states of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda; 2) the bilateral assistance projects underway in the rest of independent Africa be completed as rapidly as possible; 3) regional, multinational and multidonor projects be utilized to a greater extent; and 4) that Self-Help Funds be continued.

AID proposed the allocation of 29% of its total FY 1968 fiscal commitments in Africa to regional projects, doubling that allocated for FY 1966. It proposed that the FY 1968 program give emphasis to education, food production, population problems, health, strengthening of the private sector and expansion of transportation, communication and other facilities basic to economic growth.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$122.492 million were obligated for AID activities in Africa. Of the total, \$14.447 million (11.79%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 5 on page 23.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentages for each

type of activity are shown in Table 6, page 24.

There were 28 active health, population and nutrition projects, of which three were regional and 25 were in nine of the 34 countries of Africa in which AID had activities.

Five of the 28 projects were initiated in FY 1968; 23 were initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1968</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	28	5	23
Health	24	1	23 <u>1/</u>
Population	3	3	-
Nutrition	1	1	-

1/ Thirteen of the health projects initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1968 funds.

The 13 health projects for which FY 1968 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 7 on page 25. Of the total obligated for these health projects, 50.92% was for the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project; 35.61% was for environmental health activities; 6.92% was for health manpower development; 5.43% was for health services and facilities; and 1.12% was for malaria eradication.

Eight of the ten development emphasis countries had one or more active health, population or nutrition projects during FY 1968. The two development emphasis countries that did not have any active health, population or nutrition projects during FY 1968 were Morocco and Uganda. Country projects were initiated only in the development emphasis countries of Ghana, Liberia and Tunisia, where population projects were initiated.

Sixteen of the nonemphasis countries had no health, population, or nutrition project during FY 1968. Eight had active health projects. All of the health projects in the nonemphasis countries were either phased out by the end of FY 1968, scheduled to be phased out during FY 1969, or continued beyond FY 1969 financed by loans.

Approximately half of the FY 1968 funds for health, population or nutrition projects were committed for regional projects. Two of these were initiated in FY 1968. The largest regional project in Africa is the Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, which was initiated in a previous year. Eighteen African countries participated in the project during FY 1968: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. Three of the countries served by this project were development emphasis countries; 15 were not.

The FY 1968 commitments to health, population and nutrition projects increased by \$4 million over the previous year. This increase was largely due to the \$4.6 million loan for the Ibadan Water Supply project. The FY 1968 commitment to the Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project was \$3 million less than that of the previous year.

AID had 71 health staff members on field assignments in Africa as of June 30, 1968. Eight of these were AID direct-hire employees and 63 were provided by the Public Health Service through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	71	8	63
Physicians	21	4	17 <u>1/</u>
Public Health Advisor (nonmedical)	1	-	1
Nurses	6	2	4
Sanitarians	3	-	3
Health Educators	4	1	3 <u>1/</u>
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	6	-	6
Hospital Administration Advisors	1	-	1
Administrative Officers	2	-	2 <u>1/</u>
Business Manager	1	-	1
Operations Officers	22	-	22 <u>1/</u>
Supply Management Officer	1	-	1 <u>1/</u>
Statistician	1	-	1 <u>1/</u>
Virologist	1	-	1 <u>1/</u>
Well Driller	1	1	-

1/ Sixteen physicians, 22 operations officers, one health educator, one administrative officer, one supply management officer, one statistician and one virologist assigned to Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project.

Of the total, 43 staff members (60.56%) were assigned to the Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project and were located as follows: two in the Cameroons; one in Central African Republic; two in Chad; two in Dahomey; one in Gabon; two in Ghana; two in Guinea; one in the Ivory Coast; two in Liberia; two in Mali; one in Niger; ten in Nigeria; three in Senegal; two in Sierra Leone; one in Togo; two in Upper Volta; and seven in the Regional Office, Lagos, Nigeria. The other 23 staff members were assigned as follows: four in Chad; 12 in Ethiopia (six assigned to the Malaria Eradication project); nine in Liberia, one in Malagasy; and one in Tunisia.

The names, positions and location of AID and PHS staff are listed beginning on page 449.

In addition to the personnel on assignment in Africa, 16 U. S. based staff of the PHS provided program support services for two projects carried out under PASAs: the Liberia Medical Center project; and the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project. The disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Number</u>
Total	16
Physicians	4
Administrative Assistant	1
Administrative Officer	1
Laboratory Technicians	2
Microbiologists	2
Pharmacist	1
Program Management Officer	1
Statisticians	2
Supply Management Officer	1
Virologist	1

The names, positions and locations of the above staff are given on page 452.

Table 5. Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Africa Region, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)			
Total	\$122,492	\$ 14,447	11.79
Regional	18,968	7,155	37.72
East Africa Reg.	2,776	--	--
Country Total	100,748	7,292	7.24
Batswana	65	--	--
Burundi	35	--	--
Cameroon	359	--	--
Central African Republic	223	--	--
Chad	563	245	43.52
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,090	--	--
Dahomey	345	30	8.70
Ethiopia	13,650	1,021	7.48
Gabon	325	--	--
Gambia	36	--	--
Ghana	3,890	171	4.40
Guinea	1,085	--	--
Ivory Coast	434	--	--
Kenya	2,639	--	--
Lesotho	50	--	--
Liberia	6,533	581	8.89
Malagasy	2,295	104	4.53
Malawi	1,137	--	--
Mali	250	--	--
Mauritius	50	--	--
Morocco	11,293	--	--
Niger	1,055	--	--
Nigeria	18,733	4,600	24.56
Rwanda	100	--	--
Senegal	322	81	25.16
Sierra Leone	1,104	--	--
Somali Republic	8,143	190	23.33
Sudan	337	--	--
Tanzania	3,440	--	--
Togo	147	--	--
Tunisia	12,404	260	2.10
Uganda	7,054	--	--
Upper Volta	348	9	2.59
Zambia	1,214	--	--

Table 6. Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Africa Region, FY 1968.

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)							
Total	\$14,447	\$13,972	96.71	\$ 445	3.08	\$ 30	.21
Regional	7,155	7,125	99.58	--	--	30	.42
Country Total	7,292	6,847	93.90	445	6.10	--	--
Chad	245	245	100.00	--	--	--	--
Dahomey	30	30	100.00	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia	1,021	1,021	100.00	--	--	--	--
Ghana	171	--	--	171	100.00	--	--
Liberia	581	567	97.59	14	2.41	--	--
Malagasy	104	104	100.00	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	4,600	4,600	100.00	--	--	--	--
Senegal	81	81	100.00	--	--	--	--
Somali Republic	190	190	100.00	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	260	--	--	260	100.00	--	--
Upper Volta	9	9	100.00	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Africa Region, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Measles- Smallpox
(thousands of dollars)						
Total	\$13,972 ^{1/}	\$ 4,975	\$ 967	\$ 758	\$ 157	\$ 7,115
Regional	7,125	--	--	10	--	7,115
Country Total	6,847	4,975	967	748	157	--
Chad	245	--	--	245	--	--
Dahomey	30	--	--	30	--	--
Ethiopia	1,021	--	400	464	157	--
Liberia	567	--	567	--	--	--
Malagasy	104	104	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	4,600	4,600	--	--	--	--
Senegal	81	81	--	--	--	--
Somali Republic	190	190	--	--	--	--
Upper Volta	9	--	--	9	--	--

^{1/} Of this total, \$4.6 million (32.92%) was for a loan in Nigeria for a Water Supply project.

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Africa Region
FY 1968

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Regional	Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication	698-11-510-116	--	\$7,115,000
"	National Academy of Sciences Health			
	Survey	698-11-590-109	--	10,300
"	West Africa Workshop on Nutrition and			
	Child Feeding	698-11-560-170	--	30,000
Algeria	No health projects			
Botswana	No health projects			
Burundi	No health projects			
*Cameroon	No health projects			
*Central African Republic	No health projects			
*Chad	School Health Education	677-11-540-007	--	245,000
Congo (Kinshasa)	No health projects			
*Dahomey	Public Health	680-11-550-003	--	30,000
"	Rural Water Supply	680-22-520-022	680-H-002	--
Ethiopia	Malaria Eradication	663-11-510-006	--	157,000
"	Public Health Demonstration and			
	Evaluation	663-11-530-055	--	17,000
"	Gondar Health College	663-11-540-003	--	257,000

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Ethiopia	Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea	663-11-540-005	--	\$ 143,000
"	Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	--	447,000
*Gabon	No health projects			
*Gambia	No health projects			
*Ghana	Family Planning and Demographic Data Development	641-15-510-051	--	171,000
*Guinea	No health projects			
*Ivory Coast	No health projects			
Kenya	Kenya Water Supply	615-22-521-117	615-H-002	--
Lesotho	No health projects			
*Liberia	National Medical Center	669-11-540-054	669-H-004	567,000
"	Monrovia Water Supply	669-22-520-089	669-H-008	--
"	Monrovia Sewerage	669-52-520-075	669-H-009	--
"	Demographic Survey	669-11-590-109	--	14,000
Malagasy Republic	Ground Water Development for Village Water Supplies	687-11-520-014	--	104,000
Malawi	No health projects			
*Mali	No health projects			
Mauritius	No health projects			
Morocco	No health projects			

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
*Niger	No health projects			
*Nigeria	Ibadan Water Supply	620-22-521-720	620-H-004	\$4,600,000
Rwanda	Kigali Water Supply	696-12-521-003	--	--
*Senegal	Water Resources Survey	685-11-520-001	--	81,000
*Sierra Leone	Nursing Education	636-11-540-007	--	--
Somali Republic	Mogadiscio Water System	649-52-520-037	649-H-005	190,000
Sudan	Khartoum Sewerage System	650-22-520-072	650-H-006	--
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam Water Supply	621-22-520-053	616-H-002	--
"	Regional Urban Water Supply	621-22-520-054	616-H-003	--
*Togo	No health projects			
Tunisia	Family Planning	664-11-580-224	--	260,000
Uganda	No health projects			
*Upper Volta	Health Improvement - Endemic Disease Control	686-11-590-002	--	9,000
Zambia	No health projects			

* Participates in the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project. (Congo (Brazzaville), not listed above, is served by this project.)

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECTS

The FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds for all AID African regional programs totaled \$18.968 million. Of this amount, \$7,155,300 (37.72%) was obligated for three regional health projects. These were: Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication, 698-11-510-116, \$7.115 million; West African Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding, 698-11-560-170, \$30,000; and National Academy of Sciences--Program Support, 698-11-540-332, \$10,300.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Measles Control-Smallpox
Eradication

Project No. : 698-11-510-116

Began : Fiscal Year 1963

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken to assist 19 West and Central African countries to eradicate smallpox and control measles. The smallpox part of the project complements WHO's global program to eradicate the disease within a decade. Technical direction of the project is carried out for AID by the PHS under a PASA. Commodities are provided by AID through grant agreements with OCCGE and OCEAC.

As of June 1968, 16 PHS physicians and a number of other specialists were working with health personnel of OCCGE and OCEAC and the following participating countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta. U. S. assistance to the program in Congo (Brazzaville) consists of commodities only. AID participation in the program in Mauritania was discontinued in June 1967 when diplomatic relations were broken.

PHS project personnel are posted in countries, at a regional office in Lagos, Nigeria, and in Atlanta, Georgia, at the National Communicable Disease Center, the PHS unit responsible for supervision of the project.

In FY 1968 the project was in Phase I during which it is planned that 107 million people, the estimated total population in the participating countries, will be vaccinated against smallpox and that 29 million children of the most susceptible age group, from six months to six years of age, will be immunized against measles. Toward the end of Phase I, which will occur in CY 1969, AID, PHS, and the cooperating African organizations and governments will make a comprehensive evaluation to determine what actions will be required during Phase II to protect the immunity level obtained.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$7.115 million were obligated for this project. Of the total, \$1.846 million was obligated for technical services under a PASA with the PHS. The balance was obligated for commodities and other expenses.

Progress:

Approximately 47 million persons were vaccinated for smallpox from January 1967 through June 1968. Of these 7.6 million were children who also received measles vaccinations, as indicated below:

	<u>Smallpox</u>	<u>Measles</u>
FY 1967 - January through June	7,590,417	1,489,000
FY 1968 - July through June	<u>39,395,776</u>	<u>6,177,828</u>
Total FY 1967 and FY 1968	46,986,193	7,666,828

U. S. Staffing:

Sixty-five professional, operational, and clerical personnel were provided by the Public Health Service.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: National Academy of Science
Health Survey

Project No. : 698-11-590-109*

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project is implemented on behalf of AID by the National Academy of Sciences under a Task Order which provides for the consultant services of a Tropical Medical and Health Specialist. The consultant assists AID as follows: 1) developing plans to strengthen the role of African regional organizations in implementing health programs; 2) helping develop and plan health programs with particular reference to regional projects; 3) advising and assisting in the evaluation and/or development of programs in the general field of tropical health, with particular emphasis on the regional aspects of health programs covering control of onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and sleeping sickness; 4) the development of public health medical training facilities and organization of public health and medical services; and 5) providing such other advice and assistance as might be requested by AID.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$10,300 were obligated for this project.

* In the FY 1968 Presentation, Project Title and Number changed as follows: Project Name: National Academy of Sciences--Program Support
Project No. : 698-11-540-332

Progress:

In addition to the consultative duties performed for AFR/ID/PH the Tropical Medical and Health Specialist attended, on behalf of or as an observer for AID, international conferences in Africa including: the Eighth Technical Conference of OCCGE, Bamako, Mali, the OCCGE/WHO/AID sponsored Technical Meeting on the Feasibility of Onchocerciasis Control, Tunis and the Fondentente-OCCGE Meeting on Onchocerciasis and the Control of Other Endemic Diseases, Dahomey.

The technical services provided under this project are reported to have been most satisfactory and an extension of the technical support services of the Tropical Medical and Health Specialist under the Task Order has been approved for an additional year through December 31, 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

One Tropical Medical and Health Specialist consultant is provided under the Task Order.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: West Africa Workshop on
Nutrition and Child Feeding
Project No. : 698-11-560-170
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Terminated : Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project was to promote effective action for alleviating malnutrition in West Africa and to assist in the development of African regional institutions which are capable of providing the technical and training resources required in this field.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$30,000 were obligated.

Progress:

In March 1968 representatives of 13 countries participated in a workshop designed to increase their awareness about the dangers of malnutrition and about the latest technical advances which have been developed to combat the nutritional problems common to these countries. The exchange of ideas and experience resulting from the nutrition improvement efforts of the countries highlighted the advantages of a regional approach to the problem, and sparked the interest of the regional organizations in pooling resources to implement the conference recommendations.

U.S. Staffing:

Consultant services of two PHS staff members, 1 Nutritionist specialist, and 1 Nutritionist administrator.

EAST AFRICAN REGIONAL PROJECTS (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda)

The FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds obligated for East African Regional Projects amounted to \$2.776 million. There were no health projects included in the East African Regional program.

ALGERIA

In FY 1968 no Foreign Aid funds were obligated for USAID programs in Algeria. One health project, Medical Training and Assistance, 638-11-530-012 which was active in FY 1967 was terminated at the close of that fiscal year.

BOTSWANA

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$65,000 were obligated for a Self-Help and Development Project. There were no AID supported health activities.

BURUNDI

In FY 1968 USAID/Burundi obligated a total of \$35,000 for its technical assistance program. This was for the Special Self-Help and Development Project., 695-11-990-010.

No health activities were contained in the Mission program.

CAMEROON

In FY 1968 USAID/Cameroon obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to a total of \$359,000 for support of agricultural, education and highway development projects.

No health projects were contained in the Mission program but the Cameroon is included in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project 698-11-510-116.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In FY 1968 USAID/C.A.R. obligated a total of \$223,000 Foreign Aid funds for its technical assistance program. Project support was provided for activities in agriculture, national resources development, road maintenance, and public safety.

There were no health projects in the Mission program, but the C.A.R. participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CHAD

In FY 1968 USAID/Chad obligated a total of \$563,000 for its technical assistance program. Support was provided for agriculture, transportation, public safety and public health projects.

The health project for which FY 1968 funds were obligated in the amount of \$245,000 was School Health Education, 677-11-540-007. This project was terminated June 30, 1968.

Chad participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CHAD

Project Name: School Health Education
Project No. : 677-11-540-007
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Termination : Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project was designed to aid the Ministry of Education to establish a school health program which included health examinations, and services, environmental sanitation improvements and school health education. A four-man demonstration-training team, equipment and materials were provided.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$245,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

This five-year project was terminated June 30, 1968. Although the project fell short of planned objectives, many tangible improvements were achieved. The Ministry of Health has assumed responsibility for providing school health services. As is evidenced by the assignment of better qualified personnel and efforts to continue services initiated during the project it appears that the Ministry of Health now gives higher priority to this program. During the project, 15 school health workers were trained, 10 seminars were conducted, medical, nursing, and sanitation services were demonstrated and five school health centers were developed and operated.

The Government of Chad has a high degree of interest in further development of its school health program. Its request for AID assistance

to a regional school health training program has the endorsement of the President of Chad.

U. S. Staffing:

There were four U. S. staff members on duty as of June 30, 1968. These were: a public health physician, a sanitarian, a health educator (all direct hire) and a public health nurse provided by the PHS.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

In FY 1968 the AID Mission in Congo (K) obligated Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.090 million for technical assistance programs in education, public safety and agriculture.

No health projects were included in the Mission program.

DAHOMY

In FY 1968 USAID/Dahomey obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$345,000 for its technical assistance program. Of this amount grant funds totaling \$30,000 (8.70%) were obligated for a health project entitled Public Health, 680-11-550-003. A loan funded project Rural Water Supply, 580-22-520-022 did not require additional funds.

In addition, Dahomey participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

DAHOMAY

Project Name: Public Health

Project No. : 680-11-550-003

Began : April 1962

Estimated Termination Date: June 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project emphasizes training of health personnel in fields of hygiene and preventative medicine through demonstration of medical care and dental health service clinics. Operations Crossroads Africa under contract to AID provides medical and dental staff for treatment of acute diseases and emergencies and supplemental care to inhabitants in remote areas.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$30,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Two mobile clinics, one dental and one for medical care, proved unsuccessful due to maintenance problems, poor road conditions, etc. Two permanent clinic sites have now been established.

U. S. Staffing:

Personnel is provided by contractor.

DAHOMY

Project Name: Rural Water Supply
Project No. : 680-22-520-022
Loan No. : 680-H-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967
Signed : Not signed as of June 30, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1970

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to cover construction costs for a potable water supply system for 15 small villages.

ATD Financing:

As of June 30, 1968 no disbursements had been made from the loan which totaled \$850,000.

Progress:

The selection of an engineering firm and negotiation of contract is underway.

ETHIOPIA

In FY 1968 USAID/Ethiopia obligated a total of \$13.650 million for its technical and capital assistance programs. Of the total, \$1.021 million (7.48%) was obligated for health projects.

Among Ethiopia's most serious problems is its lack of government revenue to support development projects. For this reason, the major thrust of AID assistance is to increase production in the cash economy. As development of agricultural resources and related industries offers the greatest potential for expanding the money sector of the economy, AID is focussing its assistance in these fields. Assistance in education is channeled mainly to the Haile Selassie I University to accelerate the development of professional executive management personnel for agriculture, industry and government.

Five health projects were contained in the Mission program: Malaria Eradication, 663-11-510-000, and 663-H-013; Public Health Demonstration and Evaluation, 633-11-530-055; Gondar Health College, 663-11-540-003; Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea, 663-11-540-005; Public Health Advisory Services, 663-11-590-004.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 663-11-510-006
Began : 1958
Loan No. : 663-H-013
Authorized : 1967
Signed : August 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1976

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service in the development of the overall eradication program and to give guidance in the organization, training and deployment of local staff, the assessment of logistic and technical needs and the determination of operational procedures. Under a PASA with the PHS, malaria specialists are provided. Because of the extended length of the campaign and the resulting increase in the DDT and local cost budget, a loan for \$5.8 million was authorized to enable AID to shift the commodity portion of its support from grant to loan financing.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$157,000 were obligated for this project. Of this total, \$141,000 was used to finance costs of technical services provided by PHS through the PASA. As of June 30, 1968 \$536,153 had been disbursed from the loan.

Progress:

Geographical reconnaissance and two years of the (attack spraying) phase have been completed. Over 4 million people have been protected in the first of the four areas that are to be covered. An October 1967 survey of the northern one-third of Ethiopia, in which there had

been 2½ years of DDT spraying, indicated a dramatic decline in prevalence of malaria in the entire Lake Tana region.

Reconnaissance and spraying of the remaining three areas is scheduled so that spraying activities will cover all areas by 1971.

Ethiopians have gradually assumed leadership for the program. In 1963 there were 376 Ethiopians employed in the Malaria Eradication Service under the direction of AID and WHO advisors; now there are 1500 employees under the administrative and technical supervision of Ethiopians.

U. S. Staffing:

Six malaria specialists were provided by the PHS.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Public Health Demonstration
and Evaluation
Project No. : 663-11-530-055
Began : Fiscal Year 1960
Terminated : Fiscal Year 1967

Objectives and Description:

This project was designed to measure the effect of health center programs on the health of the communities they serve in order to identify improvements needed in the administration and training aspects of Ethiopian health services. UNICEF, WHO, and the Swedish aid program were participants in the project.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$17,000 were obligated for this activity to complete previously contracted services from Johns Hopkins University.

Progress:

The project terminated in June 1967. It is anticipated that the evaluation methods that were developed and tested may be useful to AID in the evaluation of similar programs.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Gondar Health College

Project No. : 663-11-540-003

Began : Fiscal Year 1954

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

USAID assists in the development of this unique paramedical training program which supplies health manpower for the rural health centers of Ethiopia. The Public Health College and Training Center, a part of the Haile Selassie I University, prepares health officers, community nurses, midwives, sanitarians and laboratory technicians for a rural health program designed to serve 15 million people. USAID provides health specialists to the faculty, supplements salaries of expatriate staff, arranges U. S. training and on-the-job guidance to Ethiopians who are preparing to fill professional positions. One objective of the project is to achieve complete transition from international to Ethiopian staff. UNICEF and WHO have provided support to the project.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$257,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

At the outset of the project, Ethiopia did not have even minimally adequate public health services for some 15 million rural people. The approach taken was one of providing training for needed manpower by establishment of a Public Health College and Training Center in 1954

at Gondar capable of graduating 135 annually by 1969. It was a cooperative undertaking by the Ethiopian government, AID, WHO, and UNICEF. Graduates staffed the first rural training center in 1960 and subsequently the 62 centers established by 1967, serving three million rural people. AID has provided public health physicians and nurses to advise the college and rural health centers, capital investment funds, and participant training.

It became part of Haile Selassie I University in 1961. Present enrollment is at 430 maximum until facilities can be expanded. In 1967, 83 students were graduated. In 1967, 83 students were graduated and all were employed by public agencies: 21 health officers, 30 community nurses, 18 sanitarians, and 14 laboratory technicians. The cumulative number of graduates to date is 618. As the Gondar faculty increased during 1962-67 from 42 to 108, the number of Ethiopians in it advanced from 26 to 80. Besides teaching, the faculty devotes considerable time to rural health service and needed research. The Ethiopian government pays the total annual operating costs of \$500,000 for the central institution.

U. S. Staffing:

One public health nurse advisor was provided by AID.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Nurses Training and Advisory
Services, Eritrea
Project No. : 663-11-540-005
Began : Fiscal Year 1954
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project is to improve health care in Eritrea by contributing to the development of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing and the nursing section of the Provincial Health Department. AID assistance included the services of nursing education advisors; payment of supplemental salaries for three other advisors who are employed under Ethiopian Government contracts; U. S. training of Ethiopian nurses in public health, nursing education, and midwifery; and the provision of a small amount of commodities.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$143,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Twenty nurses, all of whom received midwifery training were graduated in November 1967. The majority were employed by the Eritrea Provincial Health Department. Thirteen nurses completed their specialized training in the U. S. Seven of these returned to serve on the faculties of Schools of Nursing: Six at the Itegue Menen School and one at the Addis Ababa School. Three others were employed as public health nurses, one as a psychiatric nurse and two as midwives. The assignments of returned participants to the faculty of the Itegue

Menen School of Nursing, to the hospital itself, and to the Provincial Health Department have resulted in better correlation of teaching and practice. Maternal and child health programs have been strengthened in Asmara and have been introduced in Massawa.

The original aims of the project are very close to achievement and the AID nurse advisors have been phased out earlier than anticipated. By the end of FY 1968 the entire faculty, with the exception of the American nurse-science teacher (salary-topped), was Ethiopian.

U. S. Staffing:

One Nurse Educator was provided by AID.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Public Health Advisory
Services

Project No. : 663-11-590-004

Began : Fiscal Year 1953

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The following objectives for this project initiated in FY 1953 are expected to be reached by FY 1973: completion of the basic organizational structuring of the Ministry of Health capable of planning and conducting the expanding national health program; establishment of 14 provincial health departments; 107 rural health centers and 1,100 health stations; establishment of the Department of Health Education and Training staffed by 17 professionally qualified health education specialists; establishment of a Nursing Division capable of providing professional leadership to nursing education institutions and to the network of provincial and local nursing and midwifery services.

The health advisory services provided under this project have been focussed on assisting the Ministry of Health in the development of decentralized generalized health services in Ethiopia.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$447,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Although the reorganization plan for the Ministry of Public Health is not yet fully implemented, key divisions have been estab-

lished and are staffed with qualified specialists who received training under the AID participant program. These are the Divisions of Health Services, Nursing, Health Education, Administration and Health Planning.

The AID Health Education Advisor position was phased out in FY 1968 as Ethiopians trained by AID are now prepared to provide the necessary professional leadership in this field. By mid FY 1969 the Material Production Center should be fully equipped and staffed by Ethiopian technicians.

The Public Health Nurse Advisor position is to be phased out December 1968 and Ethiopians will assume leadership in nurse training, and service functions of the Ministry of Health.

One health administrator position was also phased out in FY 1968.

Sixty-one Rural Health Centers, staffed by Gondar trained personnel, are in operation; 70% of these are staffed as projected. Five hundred and twenty Health Stations have been opened and are staffed by nurses or dressers.

U. S. Staffing:

The U. S. staff consisted of four staff members: two AID direct-hire physicians and one health education advisor, and one PHS/PASA public health nurse.

GABON

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$325,000 were obligated for AID activities in Gabon. Major emphasis was given to agriculture, education, and self-help development projects.

There were no health projects included in the AID program, however, Gabon participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116..

GAMBIA

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$36,000 were obligated for a Special Self-Help Development project in Gambia.

No health activities were contained in the country program, but Gambia participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GHANA

In FY 1968 the USAID Mission obligated Foreign AID funds amounting to \$3.890 million for its activities. Of the total, \$171,000 (4.40%) was obligated for a health project Family Planning and Demographic Data Development, 641-15-570-051.

Ghana participates also in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GHANA

Project Name: Family Planning and Demographic
Data Development
Project No. : 641-15-570-051
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are: 1) to contribute to knowledge and understanding of the relationship of population growth to economic and social development in Ghana; 2) to obtain data on knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning in Ghana; and 3) to train Ghanaian personnel in analyzing population trends.

AID will help to support a nationwide demographic survey to be carried out by the Demographic Unit of the University of Ghana.

Training of Ghanaian personnel in statistical skills and family planning programming will be provided under the project.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$171,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Planning and preparation for the survey was initiated in May 1968 and was scheduled to be completed by the end of September. Included in this phase is the design and selection of sample areas, the development and printing of questionnaires, control forms, manuals of instructions and other survey materials, the recruitment and training of survey officers, supervisors and interviewers, the procurement of

equipment and supplies, and the organization for administration and operation of the survey.

U. S. Staffing:

None

GUINEA

In FY 1968 USAID/Guinea obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.085 million. Assistance was focussed on manpower development and training.

There were no health projects contained in the Mission program. The country participates, however, in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

IVORY COAST

In FY 1968 USAID/Ivory Coast obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$434,000. Program emphasis was on public safety, the development of private enterprise, development training and agriculture.

There were no health projects contained in the country program. The Ivory Coast participates, however, in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

KENYA

In FY 1968 USAID/Kenya obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$2.639 million for AID projects. AID assistance centered on agriculture, vocational education, and public safety services.

There was one active health project: Keyna Water Supply, 615-22-521-117, 615-H-002. This project is financed by a loan for which funds were committed in a prior year.

KENYA

Project Name: Kenya Water Supply *
Project No. : 615-22-521-117
Loan No. : 615-H-002
Authorized : May 24, 1963
Signed : December 28, 1964

Objectives and Description:

To assist in financing the expansion of the Kenya Water Supply system in order to provide an additional six million gallons of potable water per day.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$1.716 million had been disbursed from the loan of \$2.2 million.

Progress:

The Sasumua Dam is completed. Distribution pipes are installed but completion of the supply system has been delayed due to difficulties in obtaining proper pipe fittings. These became available, however, in late FY 1968 and work on the project is expected to be completed in the near future.

U. S. Staffing:

U. S. Consulting Engineer on the Dam - TAMS New York, and the other U. S. contractor is Pascal and Ludwig of California.

* Reported in FY 1967 as "Nairobi Water Supply."

LESOTHO

In FY 1968 the AID obligation of grant funds totaled \$50,000.

These funds were used for self-help development projects.

No health activities were included in the country program.

LIBERIA

In FY 1968 USAID/Liberia obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$6.533 million. Of this total, \$581,000 (8.89%) was obligated for health projects. Other assistance was focussed on education, government administration and the development of an infrastructure for the exploitation of natural resources.

Although there were four active health projects, only two required FY 1968 funds. These were: National Medical Center, 669-51-540-054; and Demographic Survey, 669-11-590-109. The other two active projects were financed by loans made in previous years. These were: Monrovia Water Supply, 669-22-520-089, 669-H-008; and Monrovia Sewerage, 669-52-520-075, 669-H-009.

Liberia also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

LIBERIA

Project Name: National Medical Center
Project No. : 669-11-540-054
Loan No. : 669-H-004
Authorized : June 18, 1963
Signed : December 6, 1963
Began : Fiscal Year 1961
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1976

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to help improve Liberian health care by assisting with the development of a National Medical Center which will serve as the nucleus for Liberia's paramedical training and medical care system. The National Medical Center is to consist of a 250-bed general-training hospital, a maternity hospital and a teaching institution. Grant funds are used by AID to finance the services of U. S. specialists under a PASA with the PHS. The advisors assist with the recruitment and selection of students, help with improving budget procedures; and aid in the development of a curriculum and teaching materials. AID "tops off" salary of a third country national OPEX technician who is responsible for developing maintenance procedures and for the training of maintenance staff.

Loan funds are used to assist in financing materials and services for constructing a 250-bed hospital and dormitory and training facilities for approximately 75 paramedical students.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$567,000 were obligated for this project. Of this total, \$68,000 was for the PASA with PHS. The loan authorized in FY 1964 amounted to \$6.850 million. As of June 30, 1968 disbursements totaled \$3.055 million.

Progress:

Activities of six of the PHS staff members who work at the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts consist primarily of teaching and curriculum development. The total enrollment of student nurses, midwives, health inspectors and health assistants increased from 83 in 1966 to 101 in 1967.

The remaining six PHS staff members are engaged in compiling equipment lists, and drawing up policies and procedures in preparation for opening of the hospital. The entire PHS team has been engaged in long-range planning for the development and operation of the National Medical Center. Construction of the hospital is on schedule.

U. S. Staffing:

One physician (direct-hire) and 12 staff members from the PHS as follows: one physician, one hospital administrator, two sanitarian educators, two nurse educators, one health educator, one business manager, one administrative officer, one project coordinator, one deputy project coordinator, and one administrative assistant.

LIBERIA

Project Name: Monrovia Water Supply
Project No. : 669-22-520-089
Loan No. : 669-H-008
Authorized : June 12, 1964
Signed : August 27, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This project assists with the financing of materials and services to construct a water supply system which will deliver an average of eight million gallons daily to Monrovia and environs.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$4.392 million of a loan amounting to \$7 million had been disbursed.

Progress:

Construction of the filter plant and transmission mains is about 40% and the distribution system about 85% complete. Approximately 90% of the needed equipment has been procured. The overall project is to be completed and dedicated by January 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

Construction contract is with Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Liberia, a U. S. firm.

LIBERIA

Project Name: Monrovia Sewerage
Project No. : 669-52-520-075
Loan No. : 669-H-009
Authorized : June 17, 1965
Signed : October 8, 1965

Objectives and Description:

The project assists with the financing of materials and services to provide the Monrovia area with new sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities. The expanded system is designed to serve collection requirements through the year 1985 and treatment requirements through 1976.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$275,000 of a \$7.2 million loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

The invitation to bid for construction was issued in August 1967, to qualified U. S. firms. However, when bids were received on October 20, 1967, all of them were considerably in excess of available funds for the project. It was decided that the project should be redesigned to effect various economies and rebids solicited. Redesign was accomplished in December 1967, and in April 1968, an award was made to Raymond Concrete Pile Company, Ltd., a U. S. firm. Construction was scheduled to commence in early FY 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

The contract for this project is with Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Liberia, a U. S. firm.

LIBERIA

Project Name: Demographic Survey

Project No. : 669-11-590-109

Began : June 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The Government of Liberia, with USAID assistance, plans to do a household survey aimed at collecting relevant demographic information. The survey will be designed to yield statistics relating largely to infant mortality rates, fertility rates, household composition, and migration rates, and will provide a rough but meaningful guide to population trends.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$14,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

There is no progress to report since the project was not approved until the end of the fiscal year.

U. S. Staffing:

None.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$2.295 million were obligated for AID activities in Malagasy. Of the total, \$104,000 (4.53%) was obligated for a health project, Ground Water Development for Village Water Supplies, 687-11-520-014.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Project Name: Ground Water Development for
Village Water Supplies

Project No. : 687-11-520-014

Began : Fiscal Year 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Malagasy Government to provide sanitary community water supplies and distribution systems in rural areas of the country.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$104,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

AID has provided well-drilling equipment for use by the Malagasy teams that are working under the supervision of U. S. well-drillers. Several wells have been established in and around population centers in the arid and productive area of southwest Madagascar.

U. S. Staffing:

Near East Foundation Contract. Number of U. S. personnel not specified.

MALAWI

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.137 million were obligated for AID activities. Program emphasis was on increasing agricultural production and improving education. There were no AID supported health projects.

MALI

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$250,000 were obligated for AID activities. Assistance was provided to vocational training, teacher training, and live stock improvement. There were no health projects. Mali, however, participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

MAURITIUS

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$50,000 were obligated for AID activities, namely for Self-Help and Development. There were no health, population or nutrition projects.

MOROCCO

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$11.293 million were obligated for AID activities. Program emphasis was on agriculture, transportation, industry and mining, education and manpower development. There were no health projects.

NIGER.

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.055 million were obligated for AID activities, including agricultural extension, public safety and self-help and development. No health projects were contained in the AID program. Niger is participating in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

NIGERIA

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$18.733 million were obligated for AID supported programs in Nigeria. Of this total, a loan amounting to \$4.6 million (24.56%) was authorized for a health project. Other activities were in agriculture, education, public safety, industry and mining, and transportation. The AID supported health project was the Ibadan Water Supply project, 620-22-521-720, 620-H-004.

Nigeria also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

NIGERIA

Project Name: Ibadan Water Supply
Project No. : 620-22-521-720
Loan No. : 620-H-004
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1963
Signed : December 8, 1963
Amendment : Authorized April 11, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of June 30, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the construction of a dam, storage reservoirs, and a water treatment plant with a capacity of 18 million gallons per day. It provides also for the main water system to Ibadan and for distribution mains.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 loan funds amounting to \$4.6 million were committed to increase AID financing to a total of \$16.7 million for the project. As of June 30, 1968, \$9.5 million had been disbursed from the original loan of \$12.1 million.

Progress:

The project was approximately 60% completed at the end of FY 1968. Bids were to be let early in FY 1969 for the construction of a treatment plant.

U. S. Staffing:

AID has contracted with the following companies:

Management : Stanley Consultants Incorporated, Muscotine,
Iowa

Design Engineering : Gilbert Associates, Reading, Pennsylvania

Construction : 1) Pre-Loan, Inc. Stamford, Connecticut;
2) Interpace - Parsippany, New Jersey;
3) Pascal & Ludwig - Upland, California.

RWANDA

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$100,000 were obligated for AID support to public safety and self-help development projects. The one active health project did not require an obligation of FY 1968 funds. This project was Kigali Water Supply, 696-12-521-003.

RWANDA

Project Name: Kigali Water Supply

Project No. : 696-12-521-003

Began : Fiscal Year 1964

Estimated Termination Date: December 1968

Objectives and Description:

The major targets of this project included the construction of a water treatment plant for Kigali with a capacity of one-half million gallons per day and the installation of water mains and a pumping station.

AID Financing:

There were no funds obligated in FY 1968 since obligations made in prior years were sufficient for the completion of the project.

Progress:

This project was scheduled to be completed by early FY 1969 with all targets achieved.

U. S. Staffing:

The AID construction contract was with Ralph Parsons Corporation, New York.

SENEGAL

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$322,000 were obligated for the continuation of AID activities initiated in previous years. Of the total, \$81,000 (25.16%) was obligated for a health project: Water Resources Survey, 685-11-520-001.

In addition, Senegal participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

SENEGAL

Project Name: Water Resources Survey

Project No. : 685-11-520-001

Began : Fiscal Year 1965

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Senegal in developing ground water resources for human and animal consumption in Central Senegal and the Kedougou-Bakel area.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$81,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Ralph M. Parsons Co. team, under contract to AID expects to complete its operations by February 28, 1969. Forty-five wells have been drilled, and pumps have been installed to date.

U. S. Staffing:

Provided by contractor.

SIERRA LEONE

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.104 million were obligated for AID activities. None of this amount was obligated for health projects although there was one active project. Rural development continued to receive major emphasis by AID. Support was provided to rural training institutes and Njala University projects.

The active health project was Nursing Education, 636-11-540-007. In addition, Sierra Leone participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

SIERRA LEONE

Project Name: Nursing Education
Project No. : 636-11-540-007
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Terminated : June 30, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project was to assist the training of nurses to serve in rural areas. The activity was given a high priority in the National Health Plan which was prepared by WHO under an AID contract in FY 1964. The Sierra Leone Government is creating a training center adjacent to the well-established Connaught Hospital in Freetown; a private foundation, American Health Association for African Development (AHEAD) has agreed to furnish \$400,000 for the construction of a nurses' dormitory and classroom building; and AID, through an agreement with Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., provided nurse educators to assist with the training program.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for the project.

Progress:

AID support to the project was terminated on June 30, 1968. The U. S. nurses assigned to Sierra Leone remained through their contracts and endeavored to bring about improvements in the curriculum.

The construction of the Nursing Education Center under the sponsorship of AHEAD, a private foundation, is continuing.

U. S. Staffing:

Two nurse educators were provided under a contract with Howard University.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$8.143 million were obligated for AID activities. These activities were in the development of agriculture, education, public safety, youth training and specific self-help projects. There was one health project active during FY 1968, the Mogadiscio Water System project, 649-52-520-037.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Project Name: Mogadiscio Water System
Project No. : 649-52-520-037
Began : Fiscal Year 1962
Loan No. : 649-H-005
Authorized : January 7, 1968
Signed : January 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to enable the Somali Government to realize a potable water supply for its capital city.

AID Financing:

The project is financed by both grant and loan funds. FY 1968 grant funds obligated for the project amounted to \$190,000. As of June 30, 1968, no disbursements had been made from the loan of \$8.5 million, which was authorized in FY 1967.

Progress:

The Mogadiscio Water Agency was established as an autonomous body by law in December 1967. A management team of U. S. water utility management personnel has been selected to assist the Mogadiscio Water Agency in establishing and initially operating the water supply utility. A contract was signed in May 1968 with the Middle West Service Company, Chicago, with grant financing.

The Parsons Corporation, Los Angeles, has been selected to develop the well field and design the distribution system.

U. S. Staffing:

The Middle West Service Company provided a Project Manager and Assistant Project Manager. Both arrived in June 1968.

SUDAN

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$337,000 were obligated for AID activities. None of this amount was obligated for health projects since funds were committed in a prior year for the one on-going project, Khartoum North Sewage System, 650-22-520-072, 650-H-006.

SUDAN

Project Name: Khartoum Sewerage System
Project No. : 650-22-520-072
Loan No. : 650-H-006
Authorized : April 5, 1963
Signed : December 7, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project was to assist with the financing of an industrial sewage collection and treatment system for the North Khartoum industrial area. The project was to contribute to long-range industrial development and represented some possible health benefits through improved sanitation in the area served.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$305,000 had been disbursed from the loan amounting to \$2.6 million.

Progress:

Due to a break in diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Sudan, this project has been terminated and the uncommitted funds are to be deobligated. It is understood that some progress continues toward the implementation of this project under the direct auspices of the Sudan government through a contract with Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, an American contracting firm.

U. S. Staffing:

Information is not available concerning numbers and types of personnel provided by the contractor.

TANZANIA

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$3.440 million were obligated for AID activities. None of this amount was for health projects.

The specific targets of the AID program in Tanzania continued to be focused on the improvement of educational institutions, the strengthening of the agriculture base, and the upgrading of civil government management.

Two loan funded health projects financed in prior years were active in FY 1968. These were: Dar es Salaam Water Supply System, 621-22-520-053, 621-H-002; and Urban Water Supplies, 621-22-520-054, 621-H-003.

TANZANIA

Project Name: Dar es Salaam Water Supply
Project No. : 621-22-520-053
Loan No. : 616-H-002
Authorized : December 1, 1962
Signed : May 20, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The loan was made to finance the cost of materials and construction services required to expand the water supply for Dar es Salaam. The Ministry of Communications and Works was responsible for design and construction supervision.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$2.127 million of the \$2.128 million loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

The contract for the project was awarded in October 1964 and work on it commenced in November 1964. The project was completed in early FY 1968.

TANZANIA

Project Name: Regional Urban Water Supplies
System

Project No. : 621-22-520-054

Loan No. : 616-H-003

Authorized : April 22, 1963

Signed : December 4, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The loan was made to finance the expansion of water supplies in ten of the larger towns of Tanzania and to provide materials for water supplies in 40 smaller towns throughout the country.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$722,000 of a \$925,000 loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

A contract was awarded in April 1965 and construction of the water supplies commenced in June 1965. By May 1968 work in nine of the larger towns had been completed. By June 1968, work in 32 of the 40 smaller towns had been completed. The completion of water supplies in the remaining eight towns was delayed pending delivery of specialized U. S. equipment.

U. S. Staffing:

No U. S. Staffing.

A local firm, Mauladad and Rose, was awarded the contract.

TOGO

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$147,000 were obligated by AID to assist self-help project activities in Togo. The program did not include any active health projects. Togo, however, participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

TUNISIA

In FY 1968 USAID/Tunisia obligated Foreign Aid funds totaling \$12.404 million, of which \$260,000 (2.10%) was obligated for a health project. The AID program continued to place major emphasis on projects aimed at diversifying agriculture production, training of manpower, and the development of scarce water resources. The health project of the AID mission was initiated in FY 1968. It was Family Planning, 664-11-580-224.

TUNISIA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No.: 664-11-580-224

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The target of the Family Planning Program of the Government of Tunisia is to reduce the rate of population growth from its current level of 2.7% per year to 2.3% per year in 1975. The major objectives of the program are: the establishment of 13 additional mobile teams of workers who will provide family planning guidance and services to prenatal and postnatal clients; an oral contraception program on a large scale; a National Family Planning Bureau with its own building and a full-time director, which will serve as headquarters for administrative, training, materials production, and research activities; a program of clinical and demographic research in collaboration with hospital departments of obstetrics and gynecology, as well as CERES and the statistical service of the Ministry of Plan and National Economy.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$260,000 were obligated.

Progress:

This is a new project so implementation was in an early stage at the close of the fiscal year. Commodities and materials in support of the project are being procured in accordance with a scheduled plan.

U. S. Staffing:

The PHS provided the services of a TDY health education advisor for a total of six months during FY 1968.

UGANDA

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$7.054 million were obligated for AID activities. These funds were directed primarily toward developments in agricultural education, public safety and public administration. There were no AID assisted health projects.

UPPER VOLTA

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$348,000 were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$9,000 (2.59%) was obligated for a health project entitled, Health Improvement-Endemic Disease Control 686-11-590-002. The major emphasis of the AID program was on agriculture, transportation and self-help development projects.

In addition to the health project mentioned above, Upper Volta participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

UPPER VOLTA

Project Name: Health Improvement-Endemic
Disease Control

Project No. : 686-11-590-002

Began : Fiscal Year 1961

Estimated Termination date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project was for the purpose of expanding the scope and services of the Endemic Disease Services of the Government to enable it to effectively treat, control, and prevent major endemic diseases in the country. Assistance has been provided to the Ministry of Health as follows: 1) technical and commodity support for expansion of endemic disease control facilities; 2) a demonstration of U. S. developed techniques for control of measles; and 3) the development of a health education program within the Ministry.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$9,000 were obligated for completion of this project.

Progress:

A pilot public health training center which was established to study health education methods and to provide in-service training for health workers was completed. Technical advice on the control of measles and other endemic diseases, formerly provided under the project, is now available from staff of the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire public health educator whose assignment was terminated in FY 1968.

ZAMBIA

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.214 million were obligated for AID activities in Zambia. Program emphasis was given to agriculture and natural resources development, education, social welfare and housing. There were no AID financed health activities.

EAST ASIA REGION

Program Plans

The AID Summary Presentation to Congress for its FY 1968 program stated that "U. S. economic aid programs in the region are of four mutually reinforcing types:

- . Support for a war economy and 'Revolutionary Development,' as in Vietnam;
- . Help in countering the threat of Communist insurgency, as in Laos and Thailand;
- . Assistance to economic stabilization and long-range development, as in Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia;
- . Support for Southeast Asian regional cooperation and development, as in the Mekong Basin program, the Southeast Asian educational program and the Asian Development Bank."

The FY 1968 AID program plans for the East Asia Region emphasized support to Asian initiatives in regional development; encouragement of self-help measures by the assisted nations; priority to food production and the expansion of regional programs in agricultural research and planning; and an integrated approach to speed rural development, concentrating on threatened areas of Thailand, Laos and other countries. AID's proposed program for the region also included renewed emphasis on disease and malnutrition problems as well as participation in direct health care programs. AID assistance to population and family planning was to be given to government-sponsored programs in Indonesia and Korea as well as to other organizations active in organizing and sponsoring family planning in the area.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$153.564 million were obligated for AID activities in the East Asia Region. Of this total, \$14.215 million (9.26%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 8 on page 98.

The amount of funds obligated for the health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentage for each type of activity are shown in Table 9, page 99.

There were 21 active health, population and nutrition projects in the East Asia Region in FY 1968. Two of these were regional projects; 19 were country projects. Each of the six AID assisted countries in the Region had one or more of the projects.

Two of the 21 projects were initiated in FY 1968; 19 were initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1968</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	21	2	19
Health	15	-	15 ^{1/}
Population	5	2	3
Nutrition	1	-	1

- ^{1/} Eight of the health projects, all of the population and nutrition projects initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1968 funds.

The eight health projects for which FY 1968 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 10 on page 100. Of the total obligated for these health projects, 43.25% was for health services and facilities development; 39.34% for malaria eradication; 7.90% for health manpower development; and 4.37% for environmental health activities.

As of June 30, 1968, AID had 43 health staff members on field assignment in East Asia. Twenty-two were AID direct-hire employees and 21 were provided by the Public Health Service through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	43	22	21
Physicians	7	4	3
Public Health Advisors (nonmedical)	6	6	-
Nurses	3	3	-
Sanitary Engineer	1	-	1
Sanitarians	3	3	-
Health Educator	1	1	-
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	17	-	17 ^{1/}
Dentist	1	1	-
Medical Technologists	2	2	-
Medical Supply Specialists	2	2	-

Of the total, 19 staff members (44.19%) were assigned to Malaria Eradication projects as follows: six in the Philippines, nine in Thailand; three in Malaria Training Center; and one in Regional Evaluation Office at Manila, Philippines. The other 24 staff members were located as follows: one in Korea; eight in Laos; two in the Philippines; and 13 in Thailand.

The names, positions, and location of the AID and PHS staff are given beginning on page 453 of this report.

^{1/} Does not include two physicians who are shown in the total for that discipline.

Table 8. Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, East Asia Region, FY 1968.

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	\$ 153,564	\$ 14,215	9.26
Regional	9,647	1,801	18.67
Country Total	143,917	12,414	8.62
Burma	211	--	--
Indonesia	3,427	270	7.88
Korea	36,231	1,491	4.11
Laos	36,430	2,405	6.10
Philippines	13,946	2,356	16.89
Thailand	50,672	5,892	11.63

Table 9. Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, East Asia Region, FY 1968

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)							
Total	\$14,235	\$9,256	65.02	\$4,800	33.72	\$ 179	1.26
Regional	1,801	476	26.43	1,325	73.57	--	
Country Total	12,434	8,780	70.61	3,475	27.95	179	1.44
Indonesia	270	--		270	100.00	--	
Korea	1,491	--		1,491	100.00	--	
Laos	2,405	2,405	100.00	--		--	
Philippines	2,376	1,133	47.69	1,064	44.78	179	7.53
Thailand	5,892	5,242	88.97	650	11.03	--	

Table 10. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, East Asia Region, FY 1968.

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Other Disease Control
(thousands of dollars)						
Total	\$9,256	\$ 405	\$ 731	\$ 4,003	\$ 3,641	\$ 476
Regional	476	--	--	--	--	476
Country Total	8,780	405	731	4,003	3,641	--
Laos	2,405	--	--	2,405	--	--
Philippines	1,133	--	--	--	1,133	--
Thailand	5,242	405	731	1,598	2,508	--

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

East Asia Region
FY 1968

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Regional	SEATO Cholera Research Program	498-11-510-138	--	\$ 476,000
"	Family Planning	498-11-570-211	--	1,325,000
Burma	Rangoon General Hospital	482-22-550-112	482-B-002	--
"	Rangoon Water Supply	482-22-521-106	482-B-002	--
"	Rangoon Sewerage System	482-22-520-107	482-B-002	--
Indonesia	Family Planning	497-15-580-188	--	270,000
Korea	Taegu Waterworks	489-22-250-626	489-H-021	--
"	Seoul City Sewage Treatment Plant	489-22-250-657	489-H-038	--
"	Inchon City Municipal Waterworks	489-22-250-665	489-H-048	--
"	Seoul City Bokwang Dong Waterworks	489-22-250-642	489-H-034	--
"	Health and Family Planning	489-11-590-649	--	1,491,000
Laos	Public Health Development	439-11-590-066	--	2,405,000
Philippines	Malaria Eradication	492-11-510-013	--	1,083,000
"	Family Planning	492-11-530-220	--	1,064,000
"	Nutrition Support	492-11-590-085	--	179,000
Thailand	Malaria Eradication	493-11-510-107	--	2,508,000
"	Rural Health	493-11-540-179	--	1,163,000
"	Chiengmai Medical School	493-11-540-174	--	731,000
"	ARD Mobile Technical Support	493-11-590-163	--	435,000
"	Potable Water	493-11-590-186	--	405,000
"	Family Health	493-11-580-209	--	650,000

East Asia Regional Projects

In FY 1968 AID proposed to support Asian initiative in regional development by: 1) assisting the Southeast Asia Ministers' of Education Secretariat (SEAMES) in the establishment of high-quality regional educational centers in such fields as agricultural research, engineering, mathematics, science, tropical medicine and English-language training; 2) continuing to encourage and help the four member countries of the Mekong Committee (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam) to prepare specific plans for developing the water resources of the Mekong River basin; 3) assisting regional cooperation in agricultural development; and 4) promoting development of coordinated national plans leading to economically integrated transport and communications systems in the region.

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds obligated for regional projects totaled \$9.647 million, of which \$1.801 million (18.67%) was for two health projects: SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, 498-11-510-138; and Regional Family Planning, 498-11-570-211.

In addition, Foreign Aid funds were used for two non-health projects of regional scope that had health components. These were: Asian Institute of Technology, 498-11-660-114; and Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group, 498-11-990-208.

The Asian Institute of Technology is a regional institution for graduate study and research in engineering responsive to the needs of Southeast Asia. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) established the school in 1959 at the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok,

Thailand. Over the past ten years the school has developed into a recognized institution offering graduate programs in hydraulics, transportation, structures, soils and public health engineering.

The Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group utilizes the services of social scientists from universities, foundations and similar non-profit entities in the U. S. with interests in this area. Seminars have been held where its members exchange ideas among themselves and with AID and other U. S. officials. The Advisory Group's members are drawn from over 30 universities and 15 foundations and similar non-profit bodies. Some illustrative areas for research by the Group include population movements and dynamics.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: SEATO Cholera Research
Program

Project No. : 498-11-510-138

PASA No. : FE 53-66

Began : Fiscal Year 1959

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL) was established in the Institute of Public Health at Dacca, East Pakistan, in 1960 as a part of the SEATO Cholera Research Program. The Governments of the U. S., The United Kingdom, and Australia have assisted the CRL in the accomplishment of its objective by providing funds, equipment, and technical and administrative personnel. The general target of this project is to carry out a research program designed to develop, through special studies, improved techniques and materials for the prevention, control and eventual eradication of cholera.

The research program is reviewed annually by the multilateral Technical Committee and Directing Council. A ten-year program of continued research has been established. In addition to accelerating research directed toward the development of an effective cholera vaccine and expanding areas of research on therapy and epidemiology, the CRL expects to play a more active role in the teaching of methods of cholera control and treatment for health personnel from other regions in which cholera is prevalent or likely to start. The Government of Pakistan provides various research, hospital and field

treatment facilities, and contributes to the Laboratory's Operating Fund. The U. S. provides staff and Australia and The United Kingdom contribute funds for staff and equipment.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$476,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The basic laboratory and hospital facilities were completed in December 1963. Individual studies carried out at the Laboratory have been published throughout the world. Controlled field trials are conducted at Matlab Bazar near Chandpur. Field trials have determined that there is no cumulative effect from continuous inoculations of cholera vaccines presently used. There is now a strong possibility of achieving a major breakthrough in the development of a safe vaccine that will provide lifetime protection against cholera.

As a result of the continued spread of the cholera epidemic into the Middle East during FY 1967, groups of Public Health physicians from Turkey and Iran were trained in the diagnosis and treatment of cholera at the request of WHO and CENTO. In addition, physicians from the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan continued to be trained in diagnosis and treatment methods. To date, over 400 Pakistanis have been recruited, trained and employed at the CRL in the development of its laboratory, field and clinical activities.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Regional Family Planning

Project No. : 498-11-570-211

Contract No.: ea-8

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to develop and support operational programs, training and research relating to family planning in the East Asia Region. The project encompasses several activities which include support of East Asia institutions and organizations in their efforts to expand or develop family planning programs or centers. The project is carried out for AID through a contract with the Population Council.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.325 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Population Council provided guidance for a regional population meeting held in Taiwan. It is supporting an oral contraceptive program in Korea with research and evaluation included, and is offering technical guidance for national programs in the other countries of East Asia.

BURMA

The Government of Burma requested no U. S. economic assistance in FY 1968. However, it is interested in completion of three AID-assisted construction projects begun under prior-year agreements.

The projects are: Rangoon General Hospital, 482-22-550-112; Rangoon Water Supply, 482-22-521-106; and Rangoon Sewerage System, 482-22-520-107.

Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$211,000 were obligated in FY 1968 principally for engineering and other technical services to monitor continuing work on the unfinished projects.

BURMA

Project Name: Rangoon General Hospital
Project No. : 482-22-550-112
Loan No. : 482-B-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1958 as part of a
U. S./Burma loan agreement
Signed : March 21, 1957

Objectives and Description:

This loan provides funds for construction of two new buildings at Rangoon General Hospital which will provide expanded and modernized facilities for out-patient care and for laboratory and adjunct services for the entire hospital. In the past, because of lack of facilities, some patients who could have been treated on an out-patient basis have had to receive in-patient care. The new facilities will remedy this situation.

AID Financing:

From the loan of \$753,000 a total of \$651,000 had been expended as of June 30, 1968.

Progress:

The last \$100,000 in commodity procurement was in process at the close of FY 1968. The project completion date is set for June 1969.

BURMA

Project Name: Rangoon Water Supply
Project No. : 482-22-521-106
Loan No. : 482-B-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1958 as a part of
U. S./Burma loan agreement
Signed : March 21, 1957

Objectives and Description:

The existing and increasing water shortage in Rangoon necessitated efforts to increase available water supply from 29 million gallons to 33 million gallons by: a) pump replacement and booster systems; b) reduction in waste through leaks and improper use of three million gallons per day; c) construction of a ten million gallon balancing reservoir to handle peak demands, emergency situations, etc.; and d) improving the distribution system. This project is directly related to the Rangoon Sewerage System project, 482-22-520-107, (see page 110). Training of Burmese in pipeline lining and cleaning is to be provided by the contractor.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$314,000 had been disbursed from a loan of \$1.026 million.

Progress:

Some procurement activity is in process. Project completion date is estimated for June 1969.

BURMA
Project Name: Rangoon Sewerage System
Project No. : 482-22-520-107
Loan No. : 482-B-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1959 as a part of
the U. S./Burma loan agreement

Objectives and Description:

This project is intended to improve the existing sanitary sewer system and to develop a comprehensive plan for a sewerage system for the greater Rangoon area. The existing system is 60 years old and suffers from war damage and inadequate maintenance. It does not reach large portions of densely populated areas.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$216,000 had been expended from a loan of \$506,000.

Progress:

Commodity procurement has not been completed. The balance of the equipment to be provided is expected to arrive by June 1969.

INDONESIA

AID's technical assistance program for Indonesia was to include assistance to education, training, civic action programs and dollar credit sales of Public Law 480 commodities.

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$3.427 million. Of this amount, \$270,000 (7.88%) was obligated for one health project, Family Planning, 497-15-580-188.

INDONESIA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 497-15-580-188

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1979

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist Indonesian efforts to provide family planning services in heavily populated Java, Madura, and Bali. Equipment, training and advisory services are presently being provided to the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association. In FY 1968 it was planned that AID funds would provide pilot projects with office and medical equipment and supplies, contraceptives, short-term advisory assistance and participant training in the United States for Association officials.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$270,000 were obligated in FY 1968.

Progress:

The Indonesian Government pledged 30 million rupiahs (\$150,000) to support a recently appointed ad hoc committee for family planning. The committee functions as the official channel for all foreign assistance to Indonesian family planning efforts. Provincial health directors have permitted the Association to use local health facilities for family planning clinics.

KOREA

U. S. assistance to Korea is keyed to the goals of the country's Second Five-Year Plan, which aims for a seven percent annual increase in gross national product, a doubling of domestic savings, increases in agricultural production, and a strengthening of management capabilities.

AID assistance in FY 1968 was to focus on: improving mobilization and allocation of resources; speeding industrial growth and efficiency; developing the rural economy; improving social planning, education, health, manpower, and housing and urban development; and improving government administration.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$36.231 million, of which \$1.491 million (4.11%) was obligated for one health project, Health and Family Planning, 489-11-590-649.

In addition, there were four other active health projects that were financed by loans made in previous years. These projects were: Taegu Waterworks, 489-H-021, Seoul Waterworks, 489-H-034; Sewerage Treatment Plant, Seoul, 489-H-038, and Inchon City Municipal Waterworks, 489-H-048.

KOREA

Project Name: Taegu Waterworks
Project No. : 489-22-250-626
Loan No. : 489-H-021
Authorized : May 5, 1964
Signed : November 27, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to finance a part of the cost of establishing a new water treatment plan with intake and transmission facilities in Taegu, Korea's third largest city. The waterworks is to bring the proportion of residents served with treated water to about 70% of the 500,000 population. Without the project, only about 54% of the population would receive treated water.

AID Financing:

The original loan amounted to \$1.900 million. As of June 30, 1968, \$931,000 of this amount had been used.

Progress:

The project has experienced delays due to unforeseen engineering problems requiring revision of plans. The completion date of this project has been extended approximately one year to the summer of 1969 due to the inability of the city of Taegu to raise local currency.

U. S. Staffing:

American engineering consultant, Henningson, Durham and Richardson, prepared the project design report. They have been retained as supervising engineers for procurement and construction. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers assists in monitoring the project implementation. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Chicago, provide accounting advisory services.

KOREA

Project Name: Seoul City Sewage Treatment
Plant

Project No. : 489-22-250-657

Loan No. : 489-H-038

Authorized : June 9, 1966

Signed : July 13, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist in the construction of a sewage treatment plant for a 13,914 acre area within the Special City of Seoul. The plant will provide treatment of sewage (primary and secondary) adequate for projected peak dry-weather flow conditions through 1985. All facilities are to be designed for expansion to accomodate needs beyond the year 2000.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, there had been no disbursements from the \$3.5 million loan.

Progress:

Implementation of this project is behind schedule due to the local currency problem. The loan was conditioned on Government action to institute on January 1, 1967, a 20% surcharge on billings to provide revenue for the loan project. The National Assembly rejected the proposal. AID is pursuing with the Korean Government a satisfactory solution to the local currency problem. Completion of construction has tentatively been rescheduled for April 1, 1972.

A feasibility study was financed by the Korean Government and conducted by Black and Veach International. Construction of a dike

surrounding the Sewerage Treatment Plant has been completed under local currency funded contracts.

U. S. Staffing:

The firm Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall has been selected to perform engineering services.

KOREA

Project Name: Incheon City Municipal
Waterworks

Project No. : 489-22-250-665

Loan No. : 489-H-048

Authorized : May 23, 1967

Signed : June 30, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the loan is to provide the foreign exchange costs necessary to provide a water supply for Incheon City. The project will consist of a river intake and pumping station, to be constructed by expanding the existing Kayangri intake structure on the Han River; a raw water transmission main; a water treatment plant at Kalsan with a rated capacity of 100,000 metric tons daily, a maximum capacity of 125,000 metric tons daily; treated water transmission main, and storage facilities. Final distribution of treated water will be through the existing water system although some additional distribution lines will be constructed and financed by the City of Incheon. The basic features will be so designed as to accomodate future expansion of facilities.

AID Financing:

No disbursements had been made from the loan of \$1.8 million as of June 30, 1968.

Progress:

Construction of the treatment plant is over 20% complete and a service reservoir is about 90% finished. These are local currency funded elements of the project. No disbursements have been made

against the dollar loan. AID is waiting for an acceptable local currency financing plan. A contract was negotiated with Trans Asia Engineering/Amann and Whitney. The Korean Government has decided to prohibit the importation of steel plate which was to be purchased under the loan for fabrication into pipe by a Korean manufacturer. The action will result in a deobligation of approximately \$1.2 million from the loan and a corresponding increase in local currency requirements.

KOREA

Project Name: Seoul City Bokwang Dong
Waterworks

Project No. : 489-22-250-642

Loan No. : 489-H-034

Authorized : December 29, 1965

Signed : June 2, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This project, which is a loan, is to assist with the establishment of a new water treatment plant in Seoul, the largest city in Korea. When completed, the plant will increase by more than one-half, the available treated water in Seoul, thus providing two-thirds of the population with treated water 24 hours a day. Without the plant, about half of the population would have only intermittent service with this proportion dropping as the city grows. The provision of treated water will reduce the incidence of endemic enteric diseases and raise the general health standards of the population, thus increasing industrial productivity in the nearly 3,000 industrial plants in the Seoul area. Training of municipal employees is to be provided by the contractor.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, no disbursements had been made from the \$3.760 million loan.

Progress:

The intake tower and related pumping stations have been completed and the treatment plant site readied for construction. A part of the facility was placed in operation on May 16, 1967, producing

25,000 metric tons of treated water per day. The capacity of the plant has been increased to 100,000 metric tons per day.

U. S. Staffing:

The following U. S. contractors have been selected: Engineering Services - - TransAsia Engineering Associates and Amann and Whitney in association with Burns and McDonnell. Management and Accounting Services - - Arthur Young and Company.

KOREA

Project Name: Health and Family Planning

Project No. : 489-11-590-649

Began : Fiscal Year 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The National Family Planning Program, initiated by the Korean Government in 1962, has been accelerated in order to reduce the population growth rate to two percent in 1969 instead of the original target date of 1971. The Koreans hope to achieve this by introducing oral contraceptives on a large scale in 1968 to supplement the intra-uterine device. The AID project supports the efforts of the Korean Government by providing advisory services, training and commodity assistance.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$1.491 million were obligated in FY 1968.

Progress:

The U. S. has given technical advice at the policy and planning level in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A large network of planners, family planning field workers, and doctors have been employed and 152 new health centers have been established to help the Koreans achieve the goals of the accelerated program. AID provided 49 mobile units in 1967 and 30 more were financed in FY 1968.

Portions of AID grants for other projects that are carried out under contract with the Population Council and International Planned Parenthood Federation are also used to support the Korean Family Planning Program.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire public health advisor, nonmedical.

LAOS

AID assistance to Laos has three main goals: to help stabilize the economy; to assist the government with its security effort; and to promote economic and social development. In FY 1968, AID commitments to Laos through Supporting Assistance were planned for refugee relief, food for military forces, air service contracts, development projects and expanded programs in agriculture, education and health.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$39.430 million. Of this amount, \$2.405 million (6.10%) was obligated for one health project, Public Health Development, 439-11-590-066.

LAOS

Project Name: Public Health Development

Project No. : 439-11-590-066

Began : Fiscal Year 1957

Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide minimum medical and health services throughout Laos. Medical services to villages are provided through an extensive system of AID-supported dispensaries and clinics as well as a number of small hospitals. In addition, AID supplies seven Lao Government municipal hospitals. These are staffed by a Filipino nonprofit organization called Operation Brotherhood under contract with AID. A secondary emphasis of the project, which is being gradually expanded, includes disease prevention activities and institutional health training.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$2.405 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Since 1962, AID has constructed or rehabilitated 220 hospitals and dispensaries. Approximately 250 medical facilities are currently supported by AID. These facilities serve a population of about 450,000 handling 2.400 million patient visits a year. About 75% of all war casualties are served by this system. Operation Brotherhood facilities provide care to about 126,000 people annually. Their medical teams also provide services through visits to 24 clinics in

scattered village areas. About 1,135 medical technicians and nurses have been trained under this project since 1962.

During FY 1968 the Lao Government assumed full responsibility for all hospitals staffed by Operation Brotherhood. A plan for nominal fee collections was introduced to help support costs for staffing village dispensaries.

U. S. Staffing:

There were eight AID direct-hire advisors assigned to this project. They included three physicians, one dentist, a public health nurse, two medical technologists and one medical supply advisor.

PHILIPPINES

The U. S. objectives in the Philippines are: to maintain the Republic's independence; to strengthen its political, social and economic institutions; to accelerate its economic and social development; and to continue the traditionally close ties between the two nations.

AID's proposed program for the Philippines in FY 1968 included technical assistance to agriculture, health, education, industrial development and public administration; sales and donations of Public Law 480, commodities and development loans.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$13.946 million, of which \$2.356 million (16.89%) was obligated for three health, population, and nutrition projects, and the chief public health advisor charged to Technical Support. These projects were: Malaria Eradication, 492-11-510-013; Family Planning, 492-11-530-220; and Nutrition Support, 492-11-590-085.

PHILIPPINES

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 492-11-510-013

PASA No. : TCR 2-66

Began : Fiscal Year 1953

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

In 1966 the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) of the U. S. Public Health Service, through a PASA, assumed responsibility and accountability for the administration of the malaria eradication program, including policy recommendations, program planning, program implementation, training, research program evaluation and relationships with other agencies. USPHS assists the Government of the Philippines through the Malaria Eradication Service, Department of Health. The following goals are to be achieved.

- 1) To develop the government infrastructure and support functions which are essential in carrying out eradication procedures in an economic and efficient manner
- 2) To determine malarious and non-malarious areas by internationally recognized epidemiological methods
- 3) To interrupt the transmission of malaria at a rate consistent with eradication goals
- 4) To provide continuing assessment of the program through epidemiological methods
- 5) To prevent reintroduction of malaria into the Philippines.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$1.083 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A law was passed by the Philippine Congress and approved by the President on July 18, 1966, changing the structure of the Malaria Eradication Service from a decentralized organization to one with centralized technical control and administration. The preparatory phase of the program was started in July 1966 and continued through June 1967. Thereafter, much of 1967 was devoted to the development of field operations. To assist with this, an NCDC assessment team visited the Philippines in May-June 1967. In accordance with a recommendation of this team, all potentially malarious areas, as well as parts of non-malarious areas where focal outbreaks of malaria were known or suspected to have occurred within the last six months, were studied to ensure accurate delimitation of the malarious areas of the country. Geographical reconnaissance and basic procedural manuals were updated and completed for all functional aspects of the program and increases in the NCDC advisory staff were made.

As a result of this reorganization, delimitation studies and related activities, the Philippine program is now geared for full-time operational activities, and it is anticipated that goals under the Plan of Action will be met during the coming year.

U. S. Staffing:

Six malaria specialists were assigned to the project under a PASA with the U. S. Public Health Service.

PHILIPPINES

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 492-11-530-220

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

AID is contributing to the growing activity in family planning by providing technical assistance to a number of private groups and institutions for increased public education, the establishment of clinics, counseling centers, training facilities, and courses for medical and paramedical personnel. Receiving assistance are the following: Family Planning Association of the Philippines (FPAP); University of the Philippines, College of Medicine (UPCM); Planned Parenthood Movement in the Philippines (PPMP); Institute of Maternal and Child Health (IMCH); the Asia Social Institute (ASI); and the University of Notre Dame Cebu Project (MNCDP).

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.064 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

AID is providing financial assistance to procure commodities, audiovisual and teaching aids, vehicles, support of training within the Philippines, research, personnel and operating costs. By the end of the first year, the IMCH achieved a record number of 1,520 participants completing various courses. Seventy-eight participants were trained under the auspices of the PPMP. Twenty family planning clinics were established under PPMP. Four motivational clinics have been established under ASI.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire public health advisor, nonmedical.

PHILIPPINES

Project Name: Nutrition Support

Project No. : 492-11-590-085

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

A five-year comprehensive program to combat malnutrition has been jointly developed by the Philippine Government and USAID which is focused upon three broad activities. The first is an applied nutrition program staged to reach four to five provinces in FY 1968 and 1969. The second component is applied research in nutrition and food technology aimed at developing the technical know-how as the basis for blending local protein rich resources with the country's staples, namely, rice or corn. The third component aims to strengthen those institutions, private and government, concerned with nutrition and food science manpower training, and surveillance over the nations food supply as to wholesomeness and nutritional adequacy.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$179,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Under a contract with Virginia Polytechnic Institute, assistance has been extended to the Mission and to the Philippine Government counterparts to develop the five-year national program to combat malnutrition. Initial contacts have been made at provincial levels to develop plans for the implementation of feeding operations to reach preschool children. The program will use high-protein foods available under P.L. 480.

THAILAND

The goals of AID assistance are to help Thailand: maintain its independence in the face of an externally supported insurgency; continue economic, social and political progress; contribute to accomplishments of U. S.-Thai objectives in Southeast Asia, including support for Vietnam.

The FY 1968 AID program planned to focus on assistance to public safety and rural security, rural development, health, education, strengthening of local government and long-range economic growth.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$50.672 million, of which \$5.892 million (11.63%) was obligated for six health and population projects. These projects were: ARD Mobile Medical Technical Support, 493-11-590-163; Malaria Eradication, 493-11-510-107; Rural Health, 493-11-540-179; Chiangmai Medical School, 493-11-540-174; Potable Water, 493-11-590-186; and Family Health, 493-11-580-209.

THAILAND

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 493-11-510-107

PASA No. : TCR 2-66

Began : Fiscal Year 1951

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The overall objective of this project is to provide technical and economic assistance to the Government of Thailand to eradicate malaria from the country by 1972. The Malaria Eradication Service of the Ministry of Public Health, is conducting the program with the advisory assistance of 9 U. S. and eight WHO technicians. Forty-three Peace Corps Volunteers work with the program as assistants to malaria zone chiefs or as regional entomologists. Activities of the project include residual house spraying and surveillance with technical surveys, technical training, and health education. The project is carried out for AID by the NCDC of the PHS.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$2.508 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

In FY 1968 it was planned that the project would reach into 38,000 of 42,000 villages in Thailand with a population of 24 million out of a national population of approximately 32 million. Late in FY 1967 it was discovered that a resistant strain of mosquitoes was reinfesting a sizable area near Korat. A research team was added to the project to deal with the problem. Of those areas in the

consolidation phase in Thailand in 1967, the incidence of malaria was 0.8 per 1,000 population as compared to 2.5 in 1955 and 1.3 in 1966. Comparable progress is also noted in areas under the attack phase. This reduction in the incidence of malaria has had great influence in developing new areas for agricultural settlement, a process formerly either hindered or prevented by the prevalence of malaria. The entire malaria program has consequently an important role in economic development of the country and has had a great impact on improving the general welfare of the Thai people.

U. S. Staffing:

None U. S. malaria advisors were assigned to this project under a PASA with PHS.

THAILAND

Project Name: Rural Health

Project No. : 493-11-540-179

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

This project assists the Ministry of Health of the Royal Thai Government in upgrading basic health services for rural villagers in order to reduce the incidence of communicable disease. Emphasis is placed upon training and deployment of rural health workers for service in remote rural areas. Medical equipment is provided to 26 hospitals and to rural health centers in the north and northeast.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.163 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

AID has furnished technical advisory services and commodity assistance to junior health training schools and midwifery training schools and participant grants to train instructors at these institutions. Commodity support continued to hospitals and health centers and for health workers in the environmental health sector of the program.

U. S. Staffing:

There were 11 AID direct-hire advisors assigned to this project. They included: one physician; four public health advisors, nonmedical; three sanitarians; one public health nurse; one health educator; and one medical supply advisor.

THAILAND

Project Name: Chiangmai Medical School

Project No. : 493-11-540-174

Began : Fiscal Year 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

The goal of this project has been to assist the government of Thailand in developing the Faculty of Medicine of Chiangmai University into a first-class medical school capable of graduating approximately 50 doctors and 50 nurses annually. The school is the up-country center for graduate and postgraduate medical education and for the training of paramedical personnel.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$731,000 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Twenty-one of the originally proposed 24 departments of the Faculty of Medicine are established and operating. All of the principle clinical and preclinical departments have had from three to five years of U. S. technical advice. Since August of 1962, when the contract began, the University of Illinois has furnished a total of nearly 50 man-years of in-country technical advice. Chiangmai staff have spent an aggregate of 250 man-years in U. S. graduate training. By agreement, it has been decided that the objectives of the contract have been reached thus the project is being scaled down and the last staff member under the contract will depart in August 1970.

In 1968 the School of Medicine had 61 medical students in its fifth graduating class; the School of Nursing graduated 39 diploma candidates; and the School of Medical Technology had 12 graduates.

U. S. Staffing:

A contract with the University of Illinois has provided for U. S. faculty advisors. One AID.direct-hire public health nurse was assigned to this project.

THAILAND

Project Name: ARD Mobile Medical Technical
Support

Project No. : 493-11-590-163

Began : December 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The mobile medical team program is a six-year project to assist the Royal Thai Government to combat insurgency in rural areas of the Kingdom through provision of medical care to persons in remote areas. AID assistance is provided mainly in the form of commodity support through the Office of Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) and the Ministry of Public Health. Through a PASA agreement with the U.S. Army SAF Asia, medical technicians are provided for assistance in training and logistics. The project focuses on the North and North-east provinces.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$435,000 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

In 1968 the program operated 28 teams in 11 provinces and treated a total of 613,284 patients. There were 33 mobile medical teams functioning in 14 ARD Provinces. Five hundred ARD paramedics have completed their formal school training. Medical equipment was purchased for three Northeast provincial hospitals.

THAILAND

Project Name: Potable Water

Project No. : 493-11-590-186

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

AID is assisting the Sanitary Engineering Division (SED) of the Ministry of Public Health to develop a Thai managed and operated village potable water program in the security-sensitive provinces. Initially the project will aid the design and construction of approximately 250 water purification systems that will serve 600 communities and about 1.8 million villagers. Contracting capability for this type of public works is being developed and training is being provided for government personnel in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of community water supply and distribution systems. It is anticipated that these personnel will eventually be utilized by the National Rural Community Water Program which will provide potable water systems to the rest of Thailand's rural areas.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$405,000 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

A U. S. engineering firm has been retained since August 1966 to provide engineering services and assist in developing the capability of the SED engineering staffs. Twenty-eight plants and potable water systems serving 51 communities have been completed and 28 systems for 50 communities are under construction. A system for warehousing

storage and distribution of commodities has been completed to control almost \$2 million worth of commodities. Forty Thai engineers and about 100 construction technicians have been given on-the-job training. Nine Thai engineers were sent to the U. S. for training and 19 went to Taiwan on an observation tour. Eight engineers have attended a special course at AIT in Bangkok.

U. S. Staffing:

One sanitary engineer was assigned to this project by PHS under a PASA.

THAILAND

Project Name: Family Health

Project No. : 493-11-580-209

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, with support from AID and private organizations, has embarked on a three-year project of research and services to reduce the population growth rate. The project is designed to operate through the existing health organization. Emphasis is to be given to training programs for physicians, nurses, and midwives. Specific targets for introducing family health services into each of the 71 provinces by FY 1970 include: a) training approximately 300 doctors, 550 nurses and 2,500 midwives in family planning methods; and b) establishing approximately 300 family health clinics in provincial and district hospitals.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$650,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

To date, 96 family health centers have been established in 20 provinces. AID has furnished contraceptives and medical equipment as well as motor vehicles.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

Program Plans

In the AID Summary Presentation to Congress for FY 1968 it was stated that the Alliance for Progress had moved into the phase of sustained forward action. Multilateral efforts toward development have expanded and as reforms have taken place in Latin America, Latin Americans have begun to help themselves obtain a better life. While there is no guarantee that the kinds of administrative and economic reforms taking place will result inevitably in advances for democracy, many of the reforms create a base that enhance social and economic development.

The most basic challenge to such development in Latin America is its population growth rate of nearly three percent annually, highest in the world. If present trends continue, the population of Latin America will double every 24 years and reach 625 million by the year 2000. Over 40 percent of the present population, estimated at 237 million in 1968, is below the age of 15, a fact that foreshadows vastly expanded demand on Latin economies.

AID reported that in the light of the urgency and significance of the development crisis in Latin America that the program planned for FY 1968 was the bare minimum consistent with fulfilling the responsibilities of the United States as an alliance partner.

AID's experience in Latin America and the annual review of development programs, by both Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

have shown the urgency of greater emphasis on more productive agriculture, the creation of new jobs, and the related problems of population, health, housing and education. AID proposed, therefore, to give priority to these problems in FY 1968.

With regard to population programs, AID proposed to support efforts of regional institutions in population research, training and programming. Assistance was to be provided to PAHO to enable that organization to expand its support of population activities, and to the Latin American Demographic Center and the Institute for Economic and Social Development of Central America to assist their research and training programs.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$282.635 million were obligated for AID activities in the Latin America Region. Of this total, \$69.285 million (24.51%) was obligated for health and population projects. There were no nutrition projects. See Table 11 on page 146.

The amount of funds obligated for the health and population projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentage for both types of projects are shown in Table 12, page 147.

There were 72 active health and population projects in Latin America in FY 1968. Nine of these were regional and 63 were in 18 of the 22 countries in which AID had programs. Eighteen of the 72 projects were initiated in FY 1968; 54 were initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1968</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	72	18	54
Health	46	8	38 <u>1/</u>
Population	26	10	16 <u>1/</u>

1/ Thirteen of the health projects and all of the population projects initiated in prior years required an FY 1968 obligation of funds.

The 21 health projects for which FY 1968 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 13 on page 148. Of the total obligated for the health projects, 54.10% was for environmental health activities; 29.10% for malaria eradication; 16.55% for health services and facilities; and .25% for health manpower development.

The AID health staff on field assignment in Latin America, as of June 30, 1968, numbered 46. Sixteen were AID direct-hire and 30 were provided by the Public Health Service under PASA's. The disciplines and specialties represented were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	46	16	30
Physicians	8	3	5
Public Health Advisors (nonmedical)	6	6	-
Health Educators	3	1	2 <u>1/</u>
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	20	-	20 <u>1/</u>
Demographer	1	1	-
Sanitary Engineers	5	2	3
Social Scientists	2	2	-
Audiovisual Specialist	1	1	-

1/ Does not include two physicians and one health educator who are included in the total for those disciplines.

Of the total, 23 (50%) of all staff on field assignments in Latin America were assigned to Malaria projects. They were assigned as follows: four in Brazil, one in Ecuador, one in El Salvador, four in

Haiti, one in Honduras, one in Nicaragua, two in Paraguay, two in the ROCAP in Guatemala, two in the Regional Evaluation Office in El Salvador, and five in the Central American Research Station, also in El Salvador. The other 23 staff members were located as follows: one in Bolivia, six in Brazil, two in Costa Rica, two in El Salvador, one in Guatemala, three in Jamaica, one in Nicaragua, one in Panama, one in Paraguay, one in Peru, one in Venezuela, and two in ROCAP in Guatemala. A Regional Demographer was headquartered in Brazil.

The names, positions and location of AID and PHS staff are listed beginning on page 455.

Table 11. Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Latin America Region, FY 1968.

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	\$ 282,635	\$ 69,285	24.51
Regional	19,678	3,354	17.04
ROCAP	3,803	303	7.97
Country Total	259,154	65,628	25.32
Argentina	2,836	--	--
Bolivia	14,713	259	1.76
Brazil	89,786	26,139	29.11
Chile	6,133	967	15.77
Colombia	4,410	195	4.42
Costa Rica	2,107	810	38.44
Dominican Republic	21,124	7,670	36.31
Ecuador	3,609	597	16.54
El Salvador	3,753	1,376	36.66
Guatemala	9,846	396	4.02
Guyana	13,305	2,600	19.54
Haiti	2,000	1,400	70.00
Honduras	10,634	1,584	14.90
Jamaica	961	304	31.63
Mexico	185	--	--
Nicaragua	12,887	4,337	33.65
Other West Indies	51	--	--
Panama	26,208	15,978	60.97
Paraguay	1,697	57	3.36
Peru	14,325	599	4.18
Uruguay	17,174	--	--
Venezuela	1,410	360	25.53

Table 12. Funds obligated for health and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Latin America Region, FY 1968 1/

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population
	(thousands of dollars)				
Total	\$69,285	61,576	88.87	\$7,709	11.13
Regional	3,354	1,310	39.06	2,044	60.94
ROCAP	303	--	--	303	100.00
Country Total	65,628	60,266	91.83	5,362	8.17
Bolivia	259	47	18.15	212	81.85
Brazil	26,139	26,139	100.00	--	--
Chile	967	53	5.48	914	94.52
Colombia	195	154	78.97	41	21.03
Costa Rica	810	490	60.49	320	39.51
Dominican Republic	7,670	7,100	92.57	570	7.43
Ecuador	597	--	--	597	100.00
El Salvador	1,376	1,048	76.16	328	23.84
Guatemala	396	--	--	396	100.00
Guyana	2,600	2,600	100.00	--	--
Haiti	1,400	1,400	100.00	--	--
Honduras	1,584	1,484	93.69	100	6.31
Jamaica	304	29	9.54	275	90.46
Nicaragua	4,337	4,162	95.96	175	4.04
Panama	15,978	15,503	97.03	475	2.97
Paraguay	57	57	100.00	--	--
Peru	599	--	--	599	100.00
Venezuela	360	--	--	360	100.00

1/ There were no active AID assisted nutrition projects in Latin America Region in FY 1968.

Table 13. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Latin America Region, FY 1968.

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication
(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$61,576 ^{1/}	\$33,308	\$154	\$10,193	\$17,921
Regional	1,310	10	--	--	1,300
Country Total	60,266	33,298	154	10,193	16,621
Bolivia	47	--	--	47	--
Brazil	26,139	15,669	--	170	10,300
Chile	53	--	--	53	--
Colombia	154	--	154	--	--
Costa Rica	490	--	--	--	490
Dominican Republic	7,100	--	--	7,100	--
El Salvador	1,048	--	--	--	1,048
Guyana	2,600	2,600	--	--	--
Haiti	1,400	--	--	--	1,400
Honduras	1,484	--	--	--	1,484
Jamaica	29	29	--	--	--
Nicaragua	4,162	--	--	2,298	1,864
Panama	15,503	15,000	--	503	--
Paraguay	57	--	--	22	35

^{1/} Of this total, \$57.986 million (94.17%) was for 11 loans as follows: Brazil, \$10.3 million for Malaria Eradication and \$15.4 million for Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund; Costa Rica, \$490,000 for Malaria Eradication; Dominican Republic, \$7.1 million for Maternal and Child Care; El Salvador, \$1.048 million for Malaria Eradication; Guyana, \$2.6 million for Urban-Rural Water Supply; Honduras \$1.484 million for Malaria Eradication; Nicaragua, \$1.864 for Malaria Eradication and \$2.2 million for Health Center-Rural Mobile Health; and Panama, \$500,000 for Rural Mobile Health and \$15,000 million for Panama City Water and Sewerage.

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Latin America Region
FY 1968

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Regional	Pan American Health Organization	598-11-510-407	--	\$ 1,310,000
"	Demographic and Population Program	598-15-570-438; 455; 456; 457; 459; 460; 477	--	2,044,000
ROCAP	Health and Demographic Studies	596-15-590-023	--	303,000
Argentina	No health projects			
Bolivia	Public Health Administration	511-11-590-688	--	47,000
"	Institute of Occupational Health	511-11-520-492	--	--
"	Institute of Transmissible Diseases	511-11-510-491	--	--
"	Water Systems	511-12-810-354	--	--
"	Family Formation Survey	511-11-580-689	--	212,000
Brazil	Malaria Eradication	512-51-511-014	512-L-021 512-L-072	10,300,000
"	National Public Health Planning and Coordination	512-11-540-265.1	--	170,000
"	Urban Water and Sewer Systems Improvement	512-11-520-062.1	--	269,000
"	Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund	not yet assigned	512-L-074	15,400,000
"	Water System and Sewerage Maintenance Equipment	512-22-521-062	512-L-057 512-L-058	--
Chile	Health Services Administration	513-11-580-208	--	53,000
"	Teacher Training in Family Living	513-11-580-236	--	246,000

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Chile (continued)	Population Dynamics	513-11-570-237	--	\$ 163,000
"	Construction of the Latin Amer- ican Center in Family Planning	513-11-580-238	--	90,000
"	Operations Research in Family Planning	513-11-570-239	--	40,000
"	Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program	513-11-580-240	--	375,000
Colombia	Auxiliary Health Worker Demonstration Project	514-11-590-150.1	--	154,000
"	Cali Sewerage	514-22-520-086	514-L-029	--
"	Medellin Sewerage	514-22-520-093	514-L-036	--
"	Engineering Services, Bogota Sewerage	514-22-520-094	514-L-037	--
"	Demographic Research	514-11-580-150-2	--	41,000
Costa Rica	Rural Mobile Health	515-11-530-049	--	--
"	Malaria Eradication	515-21-511-059	515-L-016 515-L-016A	490,000
"	Metropolitan Water Supply	515-22-512-073	515-L-004	--
"	Metropolitan Emergency Water Supply	515-22-521-077	515-L-008	--
"	Family Planning	515-11-580-105	--	320,000
Dominican Republic	Public Health	517-11-590-080	--	570,000
"	Maternal and Infant Care	not yet assigned	517-L-021	7,100,000
Ecuador	Malaria Eradication	518-21-510-029	518-L-029	--
"	Health Education - Population	518-51-590-094	--	597,000
El Salvador	Malaria Eradication	519-22-511-063 519-11-511-149	519-L-010 & Increase	1,048,000
"	Construction of Health Units	519-22-550-096	519-L-007	--
"	Family Planning and Health Services	519-15-580-149	--	328,000

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Guatemala	Malaria Eradication	520-21-511-095	520-L-011	--
"	Population and Rural Health	520-11-590-189	--	396,000
Guyana	Health Operation and Advisory Services to the Georgetown Hospital	504-11-530-003	--	--
"	Health Facilities	504-12-550-025	--	--
"	Urban-Rural Water Supply Improvements	not yet assigned	504-L-007	2,600,000
Haiti	Malaria Eradication	521-11-510-033	--	1,400,000
Honduras	Malaria Eradication	522-51-511-075	522-L-014	
"			522-L-014A	1,484,000
"	Maternal and Child Health	522-11-580-065	--	100,000
"	Mobile Rural Health	522-11-530-034	--	--
"	Rural Water Supplies	522-22-550-044	522-M-008	--
Jamaica	Community Water Supplies	532-11-550-019	532-M-001	
"		532-11-550-025	532-L-001	29,000
"	Family Planning	532-11-540-030	--	275,000
Mexico	No health projects			
Nicaragua	Malaria Eradication	524-21-511-062	524-L-013	1,864,000
"	Community Health Services	524-11-580-059	--	98,000
"	Health Center-Rural Mobile Health	not yet assigned	524-L-023	2,200,000
"	Family Planning	524-11-590-072	--	175,000
Panama	Health Development	525-15-530-124	--	3,000
"	Malaria Eradication	525-21-510-114	525-L-023	--
"	Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR)	not yet assigned	525-L-029	500,000
"	Panama City Water	525-22-521-138	525-L-028	15,000,000
"	Colon Sewerage	525-22-520-060	525-L-011	--
"	Panama City Water and Sewerage	525-22-590-130	525-L-019	--

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Panama (continued)	Panama Sewerage	525-22-590-134	525-L-026	--
"	Population	525-15-580-142	--	475,000
Paraguay	Malaria Eradication	not yet assigned	525-L-018	--
"	Food for Peace (Health and Population)	526-11-590-085	--	--
Peru	Lima Water and Sewage System	527-22-520-091	527-H-022	--
"	Human Resources and Population Studies	527-11-590-132	--	599,000
Uruguay	Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Control	528-11-510-068	--	--
Venezuela	Population and Demography	529-15-580-034	--	360,000

Latin America Regional Projects

In addition to country and sub-regional projects (those of ROCAP), the Latin America Bureau of AID supports selected regional activities. The criteria for determining whether or not a project qualifies for regional funding are as follows:

- (a) The project can be administered more efficiently regionally than if it were a country project;
- (b) The project involves innovation, research or analyses applicable to more than one country; and
- (c) The project promotes multilateral cooperation for development.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$19.678 million were obligated for Latin American regional activities. Of this total, \$3.354 million (17.04%) was obligated for eight health and population projects. These were: Pan American Health Organization, 598-11-510-407, and Demographic and Population Program, 598-15-438; 455; 456; 457; 459; 460 and 477.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Pan American Health Organization

Project No. : 598-11-510-407

Began : Fiscal Year 1957

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project includes assistance to PAHO for malaria eradication community water systems and other health programs in Latin America, and for support to the PAHO Inter-American Aftosa Center (foot and mouth disease) during its phasing into the PAHO Regular Budget.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.310 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

PAHO's efforts in malaria eradication together with AID bilateral assistance and UNICEF inputs, seek eradication of malaria in countries where malaria remains a problem. U. S. voluntary contributions to the Special Malaria Fund of PAHO are decreasing as the program is absorbed into the PAHO Regular Budget.

U. S. Staffing:

For a three-month period, two PHS advisors were financed under a PASA for the community water systems program. No other U. S. staff was assigned to the project.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Demographic and Population
Program

Project Nos.: 598-15-570-438; 455; 456; 457;
459; 460; 477

Began : Fiscal Year 1964

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1975

Objectives and Description:

Objectives of these projects are to develop an awareness of the population problem among government and private leaders in those countries where a population policy does not yet exist; to provide support to assist in finding external sources of support for national programs as requested; to support Latin America demographic and socioeconomic institutions; to support multilateral agencies, international agencies and universities to expand their capabilities in the population field.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$2.044 million were obligated for the projects.

Progress:

Family planning in Latin America has progressed beyond the study and research phase into the active program phase. Under this project grant assistance was provided as follows:

1) Notre Dame University continued to provide assistance in three countries to Catholic institutions to develop research and training competence in family sociology.

2) The Population Council, using AID funds, provided assistance to Latin American institutions for study of human reproduction and contra-

ceptives in five countries. Also, a regional conference on the teaching of demography in medical schools was sponsored in FY 1968.

3) The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), from funds provided by AID, gave financial assistance to affiliate organizations for training and clinical services in five countries. AID provided financial assistance to the VIII International Conference of IPPF held in Santiago.

4) Latin American Center for Economic and Demographic Studies (CELADE), the UN regional demographic center in Santiago, has provided technical assistance in demography to 16 countries, and conducted studies in 13 countries. Enrollment in its demographic courses has increased from 19 to 30 students per year; numerous short courses have been held. A subcenter has been established in Costa Rica.

5) The Latin American Center for Population and the Family (CELAP) has conducted courses and research seminars in nine countries and has conducted family planning attitude studies of leaders in 11 countries. CELAP has actively worked with other regional organizations (ECLA, IDB and CIAP) to establish a program of population studies which will relate all aspects of population growth to social and economic development.

6) RTAC provides translation and production services for the development of reference materials, films and other audiovisual materials for use in Latin America.

7) In a prior year, PAHO was provided support to expand its capability to respond to country requests for technical assistance in family planning.

U. S. Staffing:

One demographer (direct-hire) was funded under this project in FY 1968.

ROCAP

The FY 1968 program of the AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) was to be concentrated on improved regional coordination in the fields of planning, statistics, customs, legal studies and administration. The regional organizations, through which this work was to be carried out, were the Common Market Secretarial (SIECA), the Organization of Central American States (ODECA), and the Central American Bank (CABEI). ROCAP's activities in health and population were to be undertaken in conjunction with ODECA and the Central American Council of Public Health. Primary emphasis was to be given to malaria eradication and the preparation and distribution of demographic information.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$3.803 million were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$303,000 (7.97%) was obligated for the health project, Health and Demographic Studies, 596-15-590-023.

ROCAP

Project Name: Health and Demographic Studies

Project No. : 596-15-590-023

Began ; Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

Through this project assistance is provided to Central American regional organizations to help them develop capabilities and institutions necessary to confront the health and population problems of the region. An important aspect of the project is consultative and training assistance to regional organizations in the development of nutrition and demographic studies programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$303,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

U. S. staff assigned under this project worked with regional organizations and professional groups in planning and implementing a variety of programs. Technical consultation and support was given in malaria eradication, population and nutrition. Informational and educational materials were developed and in collaboration with ODECA plans were developed for a regional seminar on Communications, which is to be held in FY 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

One regional public health advisor, AID direct-hire; one deputy public health advisor, PHS/AID PASA # LA (HA) 3-68; and two PHS malaria advisors who were provided to AID under a project PASA, # TCR (A) 2-66.

ARGENTINA

The AID activities planned for Argentina in FY 1968 included the continuation of contracted advisory services for the improvement of public administration practices, primarily in taxation and in the formation of a national budget bureau; the improvement of agricultural technology, agricultural economic planning; and the eradication of foot and mouth disease.

In FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$2,836 million were obligated for AID activities.

There were no health, population or nutrition projects included in the Mission's program.

BOLIVIA

The overall U. S. objective in Bolivia is to accelerate economic, political, and social development leading towards improved living standards, effective institutionalization of the essential processes of modern government and the necessary but difficult steps in internal administration and in fiscal, monetary and investment policy to engage domestic resources in Bolivia's growth.

The program planned by the AID Mission for FY 1968 included assistance in the following: financial and administrative reform of the public sector; mining and mineral development; integration of the rural population into the national market; the mobilization of private sector resources; and human resources development. Technical assistance in health was to be programmed as a part of human resources development.

The FY 1968 funds obligated for the AID program in Bolivia amounted to \$14.713 million. Of this total, \$259,000 (1.76%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition activities.

There were four active AID assisted health projects in Bolivia in FY 1968 but only two of them required an obligation of FY 1968 funds. These were: Public Health Administration, 511-11-590-688; and Family Formation Survey, 511-11-580-689. The two active projects that did not require FY 1968 funds were: Institute of Transmissible Diseases, 511-11-510-491; and Institute of Occupational Health, 511-11-520-492.

The description of one other project is included in this report. Although it was not identified by the AID Mission as a health activity,

it is one that is usually coded in the health series. The project, Water Systems, 511-14-810-354, was terminated at the close of the fiscal year. There were no FY 1968 funds obligated for the project, but a Sanitary Engineer assigned under an AID/PHS PASA was charged to the project.

BOLIVIA

Project Name: Public Health Administration

Project No. : 511-11-590-688*

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health to improve its overall administrative and management capability. Advisory services are provided by a public health physician employed by AID under a personal services contract.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$47,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During FY 1968 emphasis was placed on: a) improving overall administration and management of the Ministry of Health; b) strengthening and broadening the public health aspects of community development projects; and c) advising the Government of Bolivia on coordinating efforts of other donors to obtain maximum benefit from their assistance.

U. S. Staffing:

One public health physician was employed by the AID Mission under a personal services contract.

* Reported in FY 1967 as project no. 511-11-590-503.

BOLIVIA

Project Name: Institute of Occupational
Health

Project No. : 511-11-520-492

Began : Fiscal Year 1963

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken for the following purposes: 1) to assist the Institute to acquire the technical and administrative capacity to assume full responsibility for eliminating occupational health hazards; and 2) to increase the scope of the TB examination and control programs to cover approximately 40,000 miners and dependents per year; and to complete the reevaluation of pensioned miners.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project was scheduled to be terminated in December 1968. The National Institute of Occupational Health (INSO) continued to operate effectively despite budgetary restraints. Since the establishment of the Institute, more than 50,000 COMIBOL miners and their families have been medically examined through its facilities for Tuberculosis case finding. Fifty percent required and have received x-rays; 30% received BCG vaccinations. Chemotherapy/chemoprophylaxis was provided to those miners found to have active TB.

An agreement was signed between the Institute and COMIBOL for a program of environmental sanitation in the mines, one to prevent accidents and another to clinically reevaluate 5,000 miners affected by silicosis.

U. S. Staffing:

No U. S. staff was funded through this project.

BOLIVIA

Project Name: Institute of Transmissible
Diseases

Project No. : 511-11-510-491

Began : 1942

Estimated Termination Date: June 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken for the following purposes: 1) to assist the Institute of Transmissible Diseases to detect and control major transmissible diseases including smallpox, yellow fever, San Joquin Hemorrhagic Fever and typhus; and 2) to consolidate control of transmissible disease projects under a single authority within the Ministry of Health.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Assistance has been provided to the Institute in its objectives to focus on the control of the transmissible diseases listed above. A nationwide smallpox vaccination campaign has been completed and the Institute has effectively controlled two recent outbreaks of Hemorrhagic Fever.

An important achievement is that now the Institute is directly responsible to the Ministry of Health.

U. S. assistance to this project terminated at the end of FY 1968.

U. S. Staffing:

No staff was assigned to the project in FY 1968.

BOLIVIA.
Project Name: Water Systems
Project No. : 511-12-810-354
PASA No. : LA HA 05-67
Amendment No: 1-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project had two major purposes: 1) to aid in the development of the National Water Authority; and 2) to assist this authority to provide safe potable water supplies to as many of Bolivia's 241 towns as were willing to furnish 30% to 50% of the total costs.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project. The expenditures made were charged to prior year obligations.

Progress:

A National Water Authority, CORPAGUAS, was created during FY 1968. The authority completed six water supplies during the year.

The Government of Bolivia provided funds to build four additional water supplies that are scheduled for completion in 1969.

A new water supply well and pump were installed at the American Cooperative School in La Paz.

One Bolivian engineer was sent to the University of North Carolina and two Bolivian engineers were sent to the University of Mexico for one year of graduate study.

The Government of Bolivia signed a \$1.8 million IDB loan agreement in January 1968, but had not provided the required \$180,000 to initiate the program by the end of FY 1968.

U. S. Staffing:

During FY 1968, one sanitary engineer (provided by the PHS under a staff service PASA) was assigned to this project. This engineer returned to the U. S. on June 30, 1968, when the AID project was terminated.

BOLIVIA

Project Name: Family Formation Survey

Project No. : 511-11-580-689*

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health to expand its activities to include: 1) integration of a family care survey with health services; and 2) support to medical schools for curriculum revision and pilot teacher training in family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds obligated for this project amounted to \$212,000.

Progress:

Human resources planning has been initiated within the Ministry of Planning, and the Ministry of Health has created a Department of Family Protection. In addition, the Ministry of Health has established a semi-independent committee to study and recommend policies related to population and family care. The Medical Faculty of the University of San Andres (La Paz) is in process of developing a population/family care program which includes curriculum revisions and action programs in these and related areas.

* Reported in FY 1967 as project 511-11-590-504.

BRAZIL

The U. S. has three major objectives in Brazil: economic stabilization; increased economic growth, including the alleviation of regional disparities; and modernization in critical development sectors (especially agriculture and education) which will form the basis for a steady improvement in social justice and equitable income distribution.

Within the above framework AID health strategy in FY 1968 was to concentrate technical assistance on the development of key public health institutions, which in turn would assist with construction of self-supporting water and sewer works. In addition, support was programmed for the planning of general public health programs and malaria eradication.

FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$89.786 million were obligated for AID assisted programs in Brazil. Of this total, \$26.139 million (29.11%) was programmed for four health projects: Malaria Eradication, 512-51-511-014, 512-L-021 and 512-L-072; Urban and Water Sewer Systems, 512-11-521-062.1; National Public Health Planning and Coordination, 512-11-540-265.1; and Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund, 512-L-074. One active health project did not require FY 1968 funds. This was Water Systems and Sewerage Maintenance Equipment, 512-22-521-062, 512-L-057 and 512-L-058.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 512-51-511-014
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. 1 : 512-L-021
Authorized : March 5, 1964
Signed : May 11, 1964
Loan No. 2 : 512-L-072
Authorized : March 11, 1968
Signed : May 21, 1968

Objectives and Description:

AID assistance to malaria eradication in Brazil began in 1958. During the years 1958 until FY 1965, grant funds were provided for advisory services, training and commodities. Late in FY 1964 an AID loan (No. 1) was made to finance the foreign exchange costs of U. S. equipment, materials and supplies required for the national eradication program.

Loan No. 1 has been extended to cover commodity requirements through December 31, 1968. A total of 12-man years of advisory assistance from the USPHS for a total of \$400,000 are to be provided under the loan.

A new \$10.3 million malaria eradication loan (Loan No. 2) was authorized in FY 1968 to cover U. S. commodity import and U. S. technical assistance costs for CY 1969-1971.

AID Financing:

Loan No. 1 amounted to \$6.5 million of which \$4.220 had been disbursed as of June 30, 1968.

No disbursements from Loan No. 2, which was for \$10.3 million had been made as of June 30, 1968.

Progress:

As a result of the reorganization and decentralization of the Brazilian program, beginning in 1965, malaria eradication activities in Brazil have become more comprehensive. Goals established by the National Malaria Eradication Plan for 1968 were generally met. No major difficulties were encountered during the calendar year, although persistent transmission continued among the Kerteszia group of vectors in the southeast.

To decentralize operations, five regional offices were established. An additional 7.3 million people were brought under protection in FY 1968. This brought the total population under protection to 26.2 million or 72% of the population at risk.

U. S. Staffing:

Four malaria advisors were assigned to this project under a PHS PASA with AID.

BRAZIL

Project Name: National Public Health Planning
and Coordination *
Project No. : 512-11-540-265.1
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Government of Brazil in improving health planning and administration through the establishment of a permanent planning unit within the Ministry of Health.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$170,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A Planning, Evaluation, Research and Special Projects Unit (PAPPE) has been established in the Ministry of Health. Highlights of project activities during 1968 were: revisions of multi-year plans for the health sector and the development of a three-year Health Investment Budget; stimulation of research on the more serious endemic diseases of Brazil (Schistosomiasis, Plague, Yellow Fever, Chagas Disease and Smallpox); sponsorship of special training in Preventive Medicine in five medical schools and organizations, and implementation of a program in nutrition education; local training for 145 public health workers and U. S. training for 20 participants in various aspects of public health; publication and distribution of more than 160,000 copies of books and pamphlets on public health and nutri-

* Reported in FY 1967 as "Health, including Malaria Eradication,"
512-11-540-025.

tion; intensification of coordination of health programs between the Ministry of Health, Regional Development Agencies and State Health Departments.

U. S. Staffing:

Five staff members were charged to this project: two were AID direct-hire - a physician and a nonmedical public health advisor; one was a PHS physician detailed on staff service PASA No. LA (HA) 44-67; two were contract staff who were specialists in Schistosomiasis and nutrition.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Urban Water and Sewer
Systems Improvement *

Project No. : 512-11-520-062.1

PASA No. : LA (HA) 68-65

Began : Fiscal Year 1961

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to assist the Government of Brazil to provide water supplies for 70% of the urban population by 1973; to double urban sewer capacity by 1970, and to provide adequate water for growing commercial and industrial needs. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to improve water and sewerage systems management; is assisting in making major physical improvements through a revolving loan fund program; and is guiding the transfer of responsibility for water and sewerage services from federal and state governments to municipalities.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$269,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The National Water Fund was established in 1965 to permit municipalities to obtain long-term loans for water supply construction projects.

Over 1,400 water works personnel have been trained in five regional training centers; over 150 Brazilian technicians and engineers have

* Reported in FY 1967 report under the title "National Water and Sewerage."

received U. S. training and more than 130 participants from 89 municipalities in 16 states have attended AID-supported seminars on water financing and management. Water systems studies for 35 cities have been completed. The project has been extended from FY 1970 to FY 1972.

U. S. Staffing:

Seven U. S. engineers were assigned to the project. Two were AID direct-hire and five were from PHS under a PASA with AID.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Municipal Water and
Sewerage Loan Fund
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 512-L-074
Authorized : May 29, 1968
Signed : Was not signed as of 6/30/68.

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to finance the dollar and cruzeiro costs of goods and services necessary to assist the Government of Brazil in establishing a National Loan Fund for financing municipal water and sewerage systems in communities which meet the self-help criteria of such funds.

This project will create a permanent self-supporting finance system which will stimulate and assist the construction, expansion, modernization, and maintenance of municipal water supply and sewerage systems throughout Brazil. The system will contain three essential elements: 1) National Water and Sewerage Credit Institution (Loan Fund) at the federal level which will provide a source of funding for state and regional loan programs as well as for individual municipalities; 2) State Loan Fund Agencies which will match loans from the National Fund with state resources and relend to municipalities, and provide technical assistance and training for municipal water and sewerage authorities; and 3) the borrowing municipalities willing to provide their share of project costs, which will amortize loans from National or State Funds, and provide for self-supporting operation and maintenance by local autonomous authorities. The AID approach is to commit the Government of Brazil to the general level of funding

necessary to provide about 70% of the urban population with water and 50% with sewerage services over the next ten years. To provide this level of support, the Federal Government will have to consolidate budgetary allocations into the National Loan Fund and increasingly eliminate grant financing of water and sewerage works, except in small towns that cannot meet loan criteria.

AID Financing:

The amount authorized for this loan is \$15.4 million. There were no expenditures as of June 30, 1968.

Progress:

It is expected that the loan agreement will be signed in FY 1969 and that soon after this occurs the project will be implemented.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Water System and Sewerage
Maintenance Equipment
Project No. : 512-22-521-062
Loan No. 1 : 512-L-057
Authorized : June 13, 1966
Signed : September 13, 1966
Loan No. 2 : 512-L-058
Authorized : June 13, 1966
Signed : August 18, 1966

Objectives and Description:

Loan No. 512-L-057 was made to assist the Sanitation Department of the State of Guanabara (SURSAN) to carry out its 1962 master plan to provide sewer service throughout the state, which includes the city of Rio De Janeiro. The loan provided also for a training program for Brazilian sewerage technicians in the U. S.

Loan No. 512-L-058 was made to finance the purchase of specialized maintenance equipment for the repair of water mains in the State of Guanabara, which includes the city of Rio de Janeiro. It provided also for the financing of a fluid network analyzer, a telemetering and telecommunications system, flow measuring equipment, and the services of a consulting firm to revise the Guanabara Water Company's master plan for water distribution.

AID Financing:

The authorized amount of Loan 512-L-057 was \$2.175 million. Disbursements as of June 30, 1968, amounted to \$225,024.

The authorized amount for Loan 512-L-058 was \$2.925 million. Disbursements amounting to \$209,318 had been made by June 30, 1968.

Progress:

All conditions precedent to loan disbursements were fulfilled and the project was in the execution stage in FY 1968. Procurement of equipment is on schedule and implementation is following the time-phased plan.

U. S. Staffing:

The borrowers (Guanabara Water Company) and Sanitation Department of the State of Guanabara selected the firm of Engineering Sciences, Inc., of Arcadia, California, to provide consulting services.

CHILE

The content and level of the AID program in FY 1968 were designed to enable Chile to: effect reforms in the economic structure without cutbacks in employment which might jeopardize the political structure; make major investments which will enlarge Chile's permanent productivity; and to provide policy, organizational and administrative advice where such advice can materially influence and promote growth.

Stabilization, agriculture, education, and industry were the top priorities in FY 1967 and FY 1968 and received the bulk of AID assistance.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$6.133 million were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$967,000 (15.77%) was obligated for six health projects. These were: Health Services Administration, 513-11-580-208; Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program, 513-11-580-240; Operations Research in Family Planning, 513-11-570-239; Construction of the Latin American Center in Family Planning; 513-11-580-238; Population Dynamics, 513-11-570-237; and Teacher Training in Family Living, 513-11-580-236.

CHILE

Project Name: Health Services Administration

Project No. : 513-11-580-208 *

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Chilean National Health Service (SNS) increase its efficiency in the areas of administration manpower and facilities utilization, health services financing, facilities construction, and family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$53,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A new National Health Council has been created to provide policy coordination among the SNS, the Ministry of Health, the National Planning Office, and private groups. A health sector planning group has been established and a system of program budgeting has been initiated.

U. S. Staffing:

An advisor, financed through a contract with Johns Hopkins University, arrived in Chile in July 1967 to assist with this project.

* Reported in FY 1967 as project no. 513-11-740-208 under the title, "Public Health Administration."

CHILE

Project Name: Teacher Training in Family Living

Project No. : 513-11-580-236

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of introducing a course on "Family Living" into the curriculum of secondary schools in the public school system. It is planned that approximately 2,000 teachers of biologic and social sciences will receive training in hygiene and the dynamics of family life, including sex education. In addition to the teacher training element of the project, suitable materials (books, films, pamphlets, etc.,) are to be prepared and distributed for use in the classroom part of the project.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$246,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project was not approved until late FY 1968, therefore, there is no progress to report.

CHILE

Project Name: Population Dynamics

Project No. : 513-11-570-237

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project provides assistance to the School of Public Health, University of Chile: 1) to strengthen teaching and research capabilities in the fields of population dynamics, demography, and reproduction; and 2) to improve the teaching of organization, administration, and evaluation of family planning and abortion control programs.

The project will assist with staff and other resources for a Coordinating Committee in Population Dynamics and Health which has representation of the principal governmental and nongovernmental institutions interested in population matters. The Committee will: 1) periodically review Chile's activities in population as a basis for orienting program development and research; 2) facilitate the exchange of information and coordinate and promote action programs, research and training; and 3) help arrange funding of population related projects, either indirectly from international sources, or directly by means of small grants awarded by the Committee.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$163,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The project was approved late in FY 1968, therefore, there is no progress to report.

CHILE

Project Name: Construction of the
Latin American Center
in Family Planning
Project No. : 513-11-580-238
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through this project AID will construct and equip a building to be annexed to the existing OBS/GYN Unit of the Barros Luco Hospital. The new facility will improve the ability of the Unit to: provide training in family planning techniques and programs for doctors and paramedical personnel from Chile and other Latin American countries and, by means of the training, promote the development of family planning programs in the Latin American Region.

A training program for Latin American gynecologists was started at the Barros Luco Hospital in 1965, with financing by the Western Hemisphere Regional Office of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The program was rapidly expanded and by 1967 included paramedical personnel. The existing OBS/GYN Unit is grossly inadequate in space and equipment to meet the multiple service and teaching demands now placed on it. The building and equipment to be financed through this project will alleviate this situation.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$90,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Although the project was not approved until late FY 1968, architectural plans have been prepared.

CHILE

Project Name: Operations Research in
Family Planning

Project No. : 513-11-570-239

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project will provide for obtaining data on the growth of family planning activities in Chile during recent years and for relating these activities to the changes in the birth rates and the incidence of abortion.

Other purposes are to strengthen the capacity of the National Health Service (SNS) to carry out operations research in family planning and related fields and by making it possible to fund small research and evaluation projects, to encourage SNS personnel to become interested in population problems.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$40,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project, although funded in FY 1968, was not scheduled to begin until July 1968.

CHILE

Project Name: Integrated Rural Health and
Family Planning Program
Project No. : 513-11-580-240
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to accelerate the introduction of family planning services to the rural areas through the SNS rural health program; and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the integrated rural health programs as a means of lowering the abortion, birth, and infant mortality rates.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$375,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

As the project was approved in late FY 1968 there is no progress to report.

COLOMBIA

The principal long-term U. S. objective in Colombia is an accelerated rate of economic and social progress, which is achieved within the framework of a strengthened democratic, private enterprise system and which will permit Colombia to arrive at a strong and self-sustaining open economy. Assistance in tax and customs administration, agriculture, education and the development of a system of variable mortgage payments for housing were reported as AID priorities for FY 1968.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$4.410 million were obligated for AID programs in Colombia. Of that amount, \$195,000 (4.42%) was obligated for two health projects: Auxiliary Health Worker Demonstration Project, 514-11-590-150.1; and Demographic Research, 514-11-580-150.2.

Three continuing projects, loan funded in prior years, were: Cali Sewerage, 514-22-520-086, 514-L-029; Medellin Sewerage, 514-22-520-093, 514-L-036; and Engineering Services, Bogota Sewerage, 514-22-520-094, 514-L-037.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Auxiliary Health Worker
Demonstration Project

Project No. : 514-11-590-150.1

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to obtain information under actual field conditions on a variety of new and innovative techniques for training and utilizing auxiliary health workers, especially in maternal and child health, and other priority programs of the National Health Plan. The needs for trained technicians are accelerating faster than highly skilled technicians can be trained. This pilot project will test the feasibility of delegating to auxiliary personnel functions traditionally performed by professionals. It is anticipated that this project may eventually serve as a regional training resource.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$154,000 were obligated.

Progress:

This project is being implemented through a contract with the Pan American Health Organization and the Colombian Association of Medical Schools. The project is an outgrowth of National Health Manpower Survey sponsored by the Milbank Memorial Fund, PAHO, Colombian Association of Medical Faculties, and the Ministry of Health. Project design, implementation work plans and preliminary drafting of training manuals have been completed. AID assistance will provide medical and paramedical in-service training to the Colombia Association of Medical Schools.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Cali Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-086
Loan No. : 514-L-029
Authorized : June 29, 1963
Signed : September 20, 1963

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to improve and enlarge the existing sewerage system of Cali, Colombia's third largest city.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$1.321 million had been disbursed from the loan which amounted to \$3.7 million.

Progress:

The original cost of the project has increased due to rising costs and increased population to be served by the proposed improvements. A local currency loan was made from program loan proceeds to the Empresa, and the Empresa has increased its contribution to assure sufficient funds for satisfactory completion of the project.

All designs and preparations of contract bidding documents have been completed. Fabrication in Colombia of reinforced concrete pipe under contract has been completed. A contract was awarded for construction of facilities of Canaveralejo and Cerra 23. It is expected that the project will be completed in 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

The U. S. supervisory engineering firm is Buck, Seefers, and Jost, of New York.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Medellin Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-093
Loan No. : 514-L-036
Authorized : May 15, 1964
Signed : July 18, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to finance engineering services related to the construction of an improved sewerage system for the prevention of pollution of many small streams and of the Medellin River.

AID Financing:

The loan made for this project amounted to \$250,000. As of June 30, 1968, \$141,000 had been expended.

Progress:

Work was initiated on the project during March 1966 and by early 1968, the preparation of engineering design and bid documents was virtually completed. Construction aspects of the project not being financed by the AID loan are progressing satisfactorily.

Completion of the project is expected in early FY 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

The U. S. firm Greeley and Hansen, Chicago, are the consulting engineers.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Engineering Services,
Bogota Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-094
Loan No. : 514-L-037
Authorized : May 15, 1964
Signed : July 18, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to provide engineering services for a project for the expansion and improvement of the sewage collection and treatment facilities of the Sanitary District of Bogota, and to finance the acquisition of maintenance equipment required for construction of the project.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, a total of \$105,000 of a \$450,000 loan had been expended.

Progress:

Construction has progressed satisfactorily and it is expected that the project will be completed in 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

AID-financed engineering services are provided by the U. S. firm of Camp, Dresser and McKee, of Boston.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Demographic Research
Project No. : 514-11-580-150.2
PASA No. : LA (CA) 29-68
Began : 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the National Statistics Institute (DANE) through a PASA with the U. S. Bureau of Census, in reorganizing and modernizing the official statistical system in order to provide data needed in maternal and child care. Short-term technical assistance will also be provided to review and evaluate programs of the Ministry of Health, the Association of Medical Facilities and private clinics working in the maternal child care and demographic areas.

ALD Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$41,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Although this project is in an early state of implementation, two Bureau of Census advisors requested by DANE were scheduled to arrive in July 1968, to help the Institute establish a permanent, flexible Latin American Household System (LASH) and to improve the Institute's capability to use data processing equipment.

COSTA RICA

The AID program emphasis for FY 1968, was to encourage an approved economic performance by the Government of Costa Rica and to provide practical assistance to that end, particularly with respect to policies in the areas of agriculture, industry and resolution of the chronic fiscal problems.

Total FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$2.107 million were obligated for the AID program in Costa Rica. Of this amount, \$810,000 (38.44%) was obligated for two health projects: Malaria Eradication, 515-21-511-059, 515-L-016 and 515-L-016A; and Family Planning, 515-11-580-105.

Three projects continued with financing provided in prior years. These were: Rural Mobile Health, 515-11-530-049; Metropolitan Water Supply, 515-22-512-073, 515-A-004; and Metropolitan Emergency Water Supply, 515-22-521-077, 515-L-008.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Rural Mobile Health

Project No. : 515-11-530-049

Began : Fiscal Year 1963

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken to develop a system of regular medical attention and health services for the scattered rural population, particularly in areas distant from San Jose, and concurrently stimulate community development efforts. Originally, it was planned to make available medical services for approximately 350,000 persons a year via the mobile units, thereby reaching the nearly one-fourth of the entire population which was almost entirely without medical care.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated.

Progress:

The program began operating in January 1963. It was expanded each year to reach twelve units in operation. Approximately 300,000 persons have access to health services in 131 communities in rural areas previously without such services. The project now forms an essential part of the Costa Rican Public Health Program. A physician has been appointed as a full-time chief of the project. The project is also backed up by two full-time community development promoters. The mobile teams, which consist of a doctor, an auxiliary nurse, a sanitary inspector and the chauffeur, are operating in terms of the combined goals of providing health services and stimulating community

development. Local committees have been organized in each community served by the units and are carrying out self-help projects. Twenty community centers with health clinics and libraries have been constructed; 54 kilometers of new roads were constructed by community effort; four new bridges were built and seven others were improved. An additional 534 kilometers of road improvements were achieved by efforts of the local committees and the appropriate government agencies. Three local industries and a produce market have been developed by such committees. The Health Units have also stimulated the construction of community wells and latrines. The Medical School of the University assigned medical students to the units during the three-month vacation period each year.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire Public Health Advisor.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 515-21-511-059
Loan No. 1 : 515-L-016
Authorized : June 29, 1966
Signed : July 15, 1966
Loan No. 2 : 515-L-016A
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/68
Estimated Termination Date: 1970

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist with the financing of the U. S. dollar and local currency costs of equipment, material, and services necessary for the conduct of the Government of Costa Rica's regionally coordinated national plan to eradicate malaria from the country.

The second loan provides for the intensification of spraying, mass drug treatment, establishment of professionally supervised notification posts, taking of blood samples and other measures necessary to eradicate malaria from Costa Rica..

AID Financing:

The original loan of \$500,000 was increased to \$990,000 by an amendment, which was authorized on May 31, 1968. As of June 30, 1968, disbursements from the first loan amounted to \$249,917.

Progress:

Malaria in Costa Rica gave rise to an annual death rate ranging from 66.6 to 187.0 deaths per 1,000 population in the 1930's and 1940's. It was in 1952 that a countrywide malaria control program, based on the use of DDT, was established. In 1957, the creation of a National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) replaced for former malaria control organization.

The overall prevalence of malaria in Costa Rica rose during 1967, and the number of cases detected was the highest recorded since the program began. The slide positivity rate of 2.71 percent for the entire country during 1967 was higher than for any other year since 1960. Inadequate funding was the major cause of SNEM's inability to implement fully the Revised Three-Year Plan.

Goals for FY 1968 were: the reorganization of SNEM; the training of necessary personnel for prompt implementation of the Revised Three-Year Plan; and the full implementation of the first year of that plan.

U. S. Staffing:

AID did not provide for a malaria advisor for Costa Rica during the calendar year, so beginning in February 1967, these functions were performed by the PHS/AID Chief Malaria Advisor, ROCAP/Guatemala.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Metropolitan Water Supply
Project No. : 515-22-512-073
Loan No. : 515-A-004
Authorized : June 12, 1961
Signed : December 22, 1961

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to finance 65% of local currency costs for the construction of a 12½ mile aqueduct and a water treatment plant with a daily capacity of 12 million gallons, and for the installation of 25½ miles of distribution mains in San Jose.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$475,000 had been disbursed from the loan of \$3.5 million.

Progress:

A new source of water has been established at Puente Mulas and a contract with a U. S. consulting firm has been signed for work on the final plans to be completed by March 1967. Implementation of the project was suspended due to blanketing of the Rio Blanco water shed by volcanic ash from volcanic eruptions in the project area.

U. S. Staffing:

None. The National Water Supply and Sewerage Authority provides engineering and supervisory personnel for the project.

COSTA RICA
Project Name: Metropolitan Emergency
Water Supply
Project No. : 515-22-521-077
Loan No. : 515-L-008
Authorized : July 1, 1963
Signed : July 23, 1963

Objectives and Description:

This loan was for the purpose of financing an increase in the water supply for San Jose. The loan covers the cost of repair and modification of the water distribution and filtration system, and the development of natural springs and storage tanks. This installation is to provide additional potable water for the metropolitan area of San Jose and forms a part of the overall long-range water supply system.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$1.180 out of a total loan of \$1.4 million had been disbursed.

Progress:

Construction has progressed satisfactorily and it is expected that the project will be completed in early FY 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

None. The National Water Supply and Sewerage Authority provides engineering and supervisory personnel for the project.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 515-11-580-105

Began : Fiscal Year 1968 *

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken to help bring about awareness of the implications of rapid population growth and to make family planning services available through Costa Rican institutions. Originally, major grant assistance was to be provided to the Costa Rican Demographic Association (CRDA) and to the University of Costa Rica to support population education and demographic research activities. In FY 1968, the project was revised significantly to support an action program of the government of Costa Rica through its Ministry of Health. In April 1967, an Executive Decree formally recognized the detrimental effects of unchecked population growth, established a Population Office and authorized family planning advice as part of the normal services provided by the Ministry of Health.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$320,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the University, the GRDA, CELADE, IPPF, Ford Foundation, the Swedish Government, and AID,

* Prior to FY 1968, \$118,000 was obligated under project 515-11-590-096 "Population Program." In FY 1968 PBS, this project was shown as "Demographic Education" (515-11-580-105) but the name has since been changed to "Family Planning."

has initiated a two-year plan to make family planning services available throughout Costa Rica. By January 1968, the Ministry had opened its first ten centers and in May, a series of two-week training programs were initiated at the University Medical School to prepare physicians and nurses of the 100 plus Ministry health centers and mobile units. The CRDA continued to provide support for the family planning services rendered by 72 private physicians as a part of their private practice.

U. S. Staffing:

One sociologist (direct-hire) advisor is funded under this project.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The immediate U. S. objective in FY 1968 was to support the efforts of the government to attain political and economic stability. For the longer range, the U. S. objective was to assist the government in planning and implementing long-range development programs particularly in the agricultural and private enterprise sectors.

The FY 1968 AID program plan gave priority to agriculture, industrial development and education. Among other activities planned was technical assistance in maternal and child health services.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$21.124 million were authorized for AID activities. Of the total, \$7.670 million (36.31%) was obligated for two health projects: Public Health, 517-11-590-080; and Maternal and Infant Care, 517-L-021.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Name: Public Health *

Project No. : 517-11-590-080

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of the Dominican Republic to establish a nationwide comprehensive maternal and child care program under the supervision of the Secretariat of Public Health. The comprehensive approach is to cover pre-nuptial, prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care activities and include among its major elements, venereal disease control, cervical cancer detection and treatment, improved nutrition, and gynecological services, including family planning. Loan funds will be used to finance the construction or remodeling of 45 clinics, 15 subcenters, 10 hospitals and two health centers between FY 1967-71. USAID will also provide loan and grant financing for the procurement of equipment and commodities for these health facilities, the training of medical and paramedical personnel and the carrying out of special studies.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$570,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In February 1968, a National Population Council was created by Presidential Decree. This council is responsible for coordinating

* Reported in FY 1967 under title of "Population."

and supervising a nationwide family planning program. By the end of FY 1968, there were two family planning centers in operation and approximately 20 new rural clinics and maternity subcenters were reported to be about ready to begin offering family planning services. The construction of these facilities began in May 1967 and was financed with supporting assistance loan local currency proceeds.

Forty-five physicians have received short-term training in family planning techniques and a contract cytologist has been advising on cancer detection aspects of the maternal and child health program.

Six participants, who are presently receiving training in cytology are due to return home in February 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

One public health physician employed on a personal services contract.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Name: Maternal and Infant Care
Project No. : not yet assigned
Loan No. : 517-L-021
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/68

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Secretariat of Health of the Government of the Dominican Republic finance the dollar and local currency costs of a health program of maternal and infant care (MIC), emphasizing family planning. The loan provides for the procurement of equipment, education and training of personnel, studies, and the purchase or development of mass media materials for the program, and technical assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic. Loan funds will not be used for programs not directly related to MIC/FP.

AID Financing:

The amount of the loan is \$7.1 million. No disbursements had been made by June 30, 1968.

Progress:

The loan is scheduled to become operative in FY 1969.

ECUADOR

The long-range objective of the AID program in Ecuador is to encourage and stimulate the country to devise and pursue a development program which: 1) is consistent with Ecuadorean development capacity; 2) responds to the needs of the people; and 3) is in keeping with the goals of the Alliance for Progress.

For FY 1968, the primary goal of the USAID Mission program was to increase Ecuador's agricultural productivity. Other AID programs mentioned in the country plan included assisting education, improving public administration, strengthening free labor unions, increasing effectiveness of the police in maintaining internal security and continuation of the Food for Peace Program.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$3.609 million were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$597,000 (16.54%) was obligated for a health project: Health Education-Population, 518-15-590-094. Another health project, funded in a prior year was active also. This was Malaria Eradication, 518-21-510-029, 518-L-029.

ECUADOR
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 518-21-510-029
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. : 518-L-029
Authorized : June 28, 1966
Signed : May 30, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to assist the Government of Ecuador to carry out the attack phase of a program for the eradication of malaria during a three-year period.

AID Financing:

A \$2 million development loan was signed in May 1967. By June 30, 1968, disbursements amounted to \$201,400.

Progress:

The program operations for the first half of FY 1968 included: epidemiological reevaluation of the malaria situation; preparation and adoption of a new plan of operations, training and hiring of 800 local professional and subprofessional personnel, replenishment of equipment and supply reserves to begin full operations by December 1967. Malaria rates held to June 1967 levels and epidemics halted through minimal field operations including 150,000 blood samples and 10,000 houses sprayed with DDT; for second half of FY 1968, completion of first cycle of operations including 200,000 blood samples, 402,000 houses sprayed, drug treatment of 2,500 confined malaria cases.

U. S. Staffing:

One USPHS PASA malaria advisor was funded under the loan.

ECUADOR

Project Name: Health Education-Population

Project No. : 518-51-590-094 *

Began : 1966

Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ministry of Health carry out its plan to add family planning to the other health services offered in urban and rural health centers and clinics under its direction. The project will provide for in-country training programs, participant grants, short-term advisory services and commodities.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$597,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

As the project agreement was signed late in FY 1968, there is no progress to report.

* Reported in FY 1967 under the same title but as non-health project 518-15-690-075.

EL SALVADOR

U. S. assistance in El Salvador is designed to promote, simultaneously, a stable political environment and those economic and social reforms and institutions which not only appreciably raise the current standard of living, but also assist in creating a tradition of democracy. The AID program in FY 1968 was planned to bring about improved performance by the Government of El Salvador in agriculture, education, tax policy, fiscal administration and a greater awareness of the importance of the population problems.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1968 amounted to \$3.753 million. Of this total, \$1.376 million (36.66%) was for two health projects: Malaria Eradication, 519-22-511-063 and 519-11-511-149, 519-L-010; and Family Planning and Health Services, 519-15-580-149. There was one other active health project for which FY 1968 funds were not required: Construction of Health Units, 519-22-530-064.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name : Malaria Eradication
Project Nos. : 519-22-511-063 and 519-11-511-149
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. : 519-L-010
Authorized : May 9, 1966
Signed : October 29, 1966
Loan Increase:
Authorized : April 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/68

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of El Salvador in conducting a three-year regionally coordinated malaria eradication program.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$1 million of a \$1.635 million loan had been expended. An increase of \$1.030 million was authorized in April 1968, bringing the loan total to \$2.665 million. In addition, FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$18,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The program consists of an intensive collective drug campaign to reduce the number of human carriers of malaria, and a continuation of the spraying campaign in pertinent areas to prevent transmission of the disease. Mass blood sampling is to be maintained to evaluate incidence of the disease and actions required for treatment of cases that may occur.

As a result of an assessment made during FY 1967 certain modifications were made during the reporting period. Some areas previously in consolidation were returned to attack activities due to an increase in number of malaria cases.

In the 1930's, malaria was a principal cause of morbidity and mortality in El Salvador, the smallest of the six Central American republics. In 1946, a Malaria Control Campaign was established using DDT as a residual insecticide. In 1956, the goal was changed to malaria eradication and by 1957, a Plan for Eradication of Malaria in El Salvador was developed with PAHO assistance.

During CY 1967, the Third Revision of the Triennial Technical Plan for 1967-69, as developed in November 1966 and February 1967, was initiated. Although implementation of the Revised Plan was begun in January 1967, the total coverage planned was not achieved during the year. Two DDT spray cycles were conducted, but only 50.8 percent of the total programmed houses were actually sprayed; collective drug treatment was instituted in only four of the five zones scheduled for this measure. Further, surveillance activities also fell behind planned levels.

The number of malaria cases detected in 1967 was the highest yearly number ever detected by the program. Although the total number of blood slides collected was also the highest, the 1967 slide positivity rate was higher than for any year since 1959 and was more than twice as large as for 1965, which was the lowest slide positivity rate since the program started.

The increased costs of the project resulted from the revision of the Three-year Malaria Eradication Plan of the countries of Central America and Panama submitted April 1967 and amended August 1967.

The loan will enable the Government of El Salvador to conduct a program that will consist of an intensive drug campaign to reduce the

number of human carriers of malaria, and a continuation of the spraying campaign in pertinent areas to prevent transmission of the disease. Mass blood sampling will be maintained to evaluate disease incidence and actions required for treatment of cases that may occur.

U. S. Staffing:

A malaria advisor from the PHS was assigned to the project in FY 1968 under a PASA with AID.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name: Construction of Health Units

Project No.: 519-22-550-096

Loan No.: 519-L-007

Authorized: June 30, 1964

Signed: April 2, 1965

Estimated Termination Date: October 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan project provided for constructing and equipping health units and health posts to serve a rural population of approximately 500,000. This number represents almost one-third of the rural population of El Salvador.

AID Financing:

Of the total loan, which amounted to \$700,000, disbursements as of June 30, 1968, were \$466,000.

Progress:

Eighteen health units and 32 health posts were completed in February 1968. Equipment, furniture and instruments to be financed under the loan have been ordered and it is expected that they will be installed in FY 1969.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name: Family Planning and Health
Services

Project No. : 519-15-580-149

Began : 1968

Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purposes of: 1) assisting the Salvadorian Demographic Society (ADS), to carry out its program; and 2) for assisting the Government of El Salvador to develop an institutional capability to integrate family planning services in its health programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds in the amount of \$328,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Demographic Society, a private organization, had increased the number of clinics it supports to 25 by the end of June 1968. In addition to clinic operations, the Society, in cooperation with the Medical School, provides courses in Population Dynamics, Reproductive Physiology and Family Planning, which are attended not only by Salvadorians, but by professional staff from other countries in Central America.

The Ministry of Health initiated family planning services in seven health centers and units in a pilot area of one region of the country in April 1968. It is planned that similar services will be extended to the total region by early 1969 and to all of the country by 1971.

GUATEMALA

The U. S. program in Guatemala for FY 1968 proposed a concerted effort to raise food production and to increase the involvement of rural communities in development. Within a long-range effort directed toward human resources development, priority attention was to be given by AID to educational and manpower planning, teacher training, Indian literacy and improvement of higher education.

Health, population and nutrition were not specified as priorities by the Mission in its country plan, although there were two active projects: Malaria Eradication, 520-21-510-095, 520-L-011; and Population and Rural Health, 520-11-580-189.

Foreign Aid funds totaling \$9,846 million were obligated in FY 1968 for the AID program in Guatemala. Of this total, \$396,000 (4.42%) in grant funds was obligated for the Population and Rural Health project mentioned above.

GUATEMALA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 520-21-511-095
Loan No. : 520-L-011
Authorized : December 2, 1965
Signed : August 17, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to assist the Government of Guatemala carry out its malaria eradication program. The loan provides for locally procured personal services, other operating cost and supplies.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$905,904 had been disbursed from a loan of \$1.550 million.

Progress:

The operational goal of the project in FY 1968 was the implementation of a Revised Three-Year Technical Plan for 1967-69. Under this plan, the entire malarious area of the country, which includes an estimated 1967 population of 2.132 million, was reverted to the attack phase. House spraying and drug treatment were the attack measures used.

U. S. Staffing:

No staff was assigned to Guatemala. The PHS/AID advisory function was performed by the Chief Malaria Advisor assigned to ROCAP.

GUATEMALA

Project Name: Population and Rural Health
Project No. : 520-11-590-189
PASA No. : LA (HA) 03-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project has a twofold purpose: 1) to provide assistance to the Ministry of Public Health in planning, hospital administration, first aid and medical technician training; and 2) to help interested groups, primarily the Family Welfare Association, to bring about broader understanding of population problems and to support their efforts to provide family planning services to those who desire them.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$396,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The project is an outgrowth of the Rural Mobile Health program which established ten mobile health units. These were completely financed by the Government of Guatemala by the end of FY 1967.

As the new project was not approved until late FY 1968, there was no progress to report by the close of the fiscal year.

U. S. Staffing:

One PHS Medical Officer, detailed to AID on a Staff Service PASA, is assigned to the project.

GUYANA

The FY 1968 AID program in Guyana was designed to foster basic economic development and to continue projects that would produce tangible results in a short period of time. Major areas of concentration were to be the modernization of the rice industry, road construction and internal security.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$13.305 million were obligated by the Mission. Of this amount, loan funds totaling \$2.6 million (19.54%) were obligated for a health project entitled Urban-Rural Water Supply Development, 504-L-007.

Two other health projects continued in operation, but did not require FY 1968 funds. These were: Health Operation and Advisory Service, 504-11-530-003; and Health Facilities, 504-12-550-025.

GUYANA

Project Name: Health Operation and Advisory
Services to the Georgetown Hospital
Project No. : 504-11-530-003
Began : Fiscal Year 1964
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project is for the purpose of helping improve the administration and the quality of service provided by Georgetown Hospital, the country's major public hospital. The project is implemented through a contract with Albany Medical College of Albany, New York, which has provided a full-time faculty advisor, a contract coordinator who has served part-time, and part-time faculty student teams. The contract coordinator has been primarily concerned with administrative improvements while the student faculty teams have demonstrated improved methods, helped with training and engaged in research projects.

AID Financing:

No funds were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The contract has stimulated an institution-to-institution relationship between Albany and Georgetown with Albany Medical College providing faculty and miscellaneous services from its own funds.

GUYANA

Project Name: Health Facilities
Project No. : 504-12-550-025
Began : Fiscal Year 1965
Estimated Termination Date: 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provided for the construction of a health clinic at Parika and a maternity wing for the hospital at Suddie.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were required for this project.

Progress:

The construction of the clinic and maternity section of the hospital is scheduled for completion early in FY 1969.

GUYANA

Project Name: Urban-Rural Water Supply Improvement
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 504-L-007
Authorized : June 28, 1968
Signed : August 24, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist in financing the U. S. dollar costs of improvement and extension of water supply systems along the East Bank of the Demerara River, the Atlantic Coast, east of Georgetown and the municipality of New Amsterdam.

The project will provide rehabilitation and extensions to eight urban-rural water systems located immediately adjacent to the Georgetown metropolitan area, and a new well for additional water supply for the city of New Amsterdam.

The rehabilitation of the systems will include replacement of broken pipes, leaking service connections and public stud pipes, and installing additional valves. About 86 miles of distribution lines will be checked and repaired.

New installations in connection with extension and improvement of the systems will include: drilling of six new wells; equipping three existing wells with new pumps; construction of six ground level storage tanks, seven elevated storage tanks, six booster pump stations; three water treatment facilities for iron removal and three aeration facilities for hydrogen sulphide removal; installation of 155,800 feet of 4" through 16" diameter asbestos cement pipe; raising six existing elevated tanks, and drilling of a new well at New Amsterdam.

AID Financing:

A development loan in the amount of \$2.6 million was authorized in FY 1968.

Progress:

The loan is expected to become operative in FY 1969.

HAITI

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$2 million were obligated for the AID programs. Of the total, \$1.4 million (70%) was obligated for Malaria Eradication, 521-11-510-033.

HAITI

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 521-11-510-033

PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66

Began : Fiscal Year 1961

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The goal of the malaria program in Haiti is to eradicate the disease from the country of Haiti during FY 1972 rather than by 1969 as originally forecast.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.4 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The countrywide program of antimalarial drug distribution began, in 1965 and has resulted in reduced incidence of malarial infections. It is predicted that transmission of the disease will be broken in FY 1968-69. Technical advisors to the program from PAHO, UNICEF, AID, and the Haitian Government believe the program can be operated at reduced cost in FY 1971 and that after CY 1972, AID support will no longer be needed.

U. S. Staffing:

Four advisors were provided under a PASA with the PHS.

HONDURAS

The U. S. program in FY 1968 stressed agricultural development, public safety and the incorporation of outlying areas into the national economy. In addition, continued assistance was planned for primary textbook development and improvement of teacher training.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$10,634 million were obligated for AID activities. Of this amount, \$1.584 million (14.90%) was obligated for two health projects: Malaria Eradication, 522-51-511-075, 522-L-014, 522-L-014A; and Maternal and Child Health, 522-11-580-065. There were two other active health projects for which FY 1968 funds were not required. These were: Mobile Rural Health, 522-11-530-034; and Rural Water Supplies, 522-22-550-044, 522-M-008.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 522-51-511-075
Loan No. 1 : 522-L-014
Authorized : December 2, 1965
Signed : January 12, 1966
Loan Increase: 522-L-014A
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/58

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Honduras in eradicating malaria. The AID loans help finance the cost of equipment, material and services necessary for the national program.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, disbursements totaling \$1.118 million had been made from the original loan, which amounted to \$1.170 million. FY 1968 loan funds were committed in May to increase the loan by \$1.480 million, raising the total loan to \$2.650 million. Also, grant funds amounting to \$4,000 were obligated for the costs of a malaria advisor.

Progress:

In 1967, the National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) initiated action on a revised technical plan for the period 1967-69. The plan specified that surveillance would be intensified in the consolidation phase areas which had a population of 1.091 million; and that houses were to be sprayed with DDT every six months and mass drug treatment administered every 14 days from May to mid-December in the attack phase areas which had a population of 879,000.

The plan was initiated as planned and by the beginning of FY 1968 total coverage was achieved. During FY 1968 the program continued as planned.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Maternal and Child Health

Project No. : 522-11-580-065

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health, (MOH), expand its Maternal and Child Health program, which includes family planning services.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$100,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Maternal and Child Health Section of the MOH was established in June 1966. Since that time a pilot MCH clinic has been initiated in Tegucigalpa. A team composed of four physicians and three nurses staff the program. The MOH, through its Division of Family Planning, operated 85 family planning clinics, of which 33 were located in health centers and hospitals and 52 in health clinics of the mobile rural health program (PUMAR).

U. S. Staffing:

None.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Mobile Rural Health
Project No. : 522-11-530-034
Began : January 1963
Termination : June 1968

Objectives and Description:

The project was undertaken to reduce disease among people living in small and isolated villages through the provision of mobile health teams that would provide basic preventive and medical services.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project helped establish 10 mobile medical teams to provide services to 47 communities with a total population of approximately 175,000 people. Nominal fees were collected from patients to help support the project and to help finance other development programs selected by the villagers. AID support was terminated in FY 1968 when the Ministry of Health assumed full responsibility for financing the program.

U. S. Staffing:

None.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Rural Water Supplies
Project No. : 522-22-550-044
Loan No. : 522-M-008
Authorized : June 12, 1963
Signed : August 22, 1963
Estimated Termination Date: December 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides assistance to the Water and Sewerage Authority (SANNA) in the construction of water supply systems in rural communities.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$1.118 million of the 1963 loan amounting to \$1.170 million, had been disbursed.

Progress:

The engineering phase of 12 sub-projects was completed late in FY 1967. Construction of half of the sub-projects was completed by April 1968. The remaining sub-projects are scheduled to be completed by the end of the first half of FY 1970.

JAMAICA

The FY 1968 AID program was designed to encourage and help the Government of Jamaica to initiate reforms which would ease social tensions, preserve law and order, and establish a firm base for long-term development. Agriculture education, public safety, development planning and family planning were programmed as priority activities.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$961,000 were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$304,000 (31.63%) was obligated for two health projects: Community Water Supplies, 532-11-550-019, 532-M-001; and Family Planning, 532-11-540-030.

JAMAICA

Project Name: Community Water Supplies
Project Nos.: 532-11-550-019 and 532-11-550-025
Loan Nos. : 532-M-001 and 532-L-001
Authorized : June 9, 1960
Signed : August 31, 1962
Estimated Termination Date: December 1969

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Jamaica to provide safe and adequate water supplies for selected population groups through the construction and modernization of rural water systems.

AID Financing:

The project has been funded on a mixed basis, loans and grants. There were two loans made in prior years which totaled \$3.7 million. As of June 30, 1968, \$2.833 million had been disbursed from these loans. FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$29,000 were obligated to provide the services of an engineer.

Progress:

The AID engineer assisted and advised the National Water Authority, (NWA), Parish Councils and the Water Commission in the design and the engineering and management aspects of water systems. A consultant provided on-the-job training to the staff of the Water Quality Control Laboratory of the NWA.

All water systems funded under the loan have either been completed or are nearing completion.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire sanitary engineer.

JAMAICA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 532-11-540-030

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Jamaican program which has as a goal the lowering of the birth rate from 39 to 25 per 1,000 population by 1977. Through the National Family Planning Board of the Ministry of Health, the U. S. assists the Government of Jamaica carry out clinical and educational programs in family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$275,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

AID support, dating from May 1966, has provided the assistance of short-term advisors and two full-time AID specialists as well as commodities for the clinical and education programs of the National Family Planning Board and the Bureau of Health Education, Ministry of Health. In addition, AID technical assistance was instrumental in establishing a cytology service as an integral part of the National Service Program. AID grants have assisted establishment of the Family Counselling Center sponsored by a Catholic organization and have helped the educational programs of the Jamaica Family Planning Association. In FY 1968, AID support enabled the National Family Planning Board to expand services and to plan a long-range educational program.

U. S. Staffing:

Assigned to the project were two U. S. technicians, one audiovisual specialist, AID direct-hire, and one health educator provided by PHS. under a Staff Service PASA. In addition, short-term TDY and contract advisors were provided.

MEXICO

The AID program for FY 1968 was limited to a) assisting in the improvement or establishment of permanent institutions capable of carrying out continuing programs in the key areas of rural development, housing and home loan banking, labor training, and higher education; and b) monitoring ongoing loans.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$185,000 were obligated for the AID program. There were no health, population or nutrition projects.

NICARAGUA

The FY 1968 AID program was planned to promote a broader, stronger and more effective democratic base for continued economic growth. Toward this end, assistance was to be continued in self-help cooperative development including agricultural marketing and supply, rural electric, housing credit unions and other cooperatives. In addition, national and regional efforts were to be continued in the fields of education, health and labor. The major emphasis in health was to be assistance in rural medical care, nutritional education, and in population dynamics.

Foreign Aid funds totaling \$12.887 million were obligated for AID assisted projects. Of this total, \$4.337 million (33.65%) was obligated or committed for four health projects: Malaria Eradication, 524-211-062, 524-L-013; Community Health Services, 524-11-590-059; Health Center-Rural Mobile Health, 524-L-023; and Family Planning, 524-11-590-072.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 524-21-511-062
Loan No. : 524-L-013
Authorized : December 2, 1965
Signed : April 15, 1966
Loan Increase
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/68

Objectives and Description:

This loan amendment is to assist the Government of Nicaragua in financing the U. S. dollar and local currency costs of equipment, material, and services necessary for the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua's three-year regionally coordinated national plan to eradicate malaria from Nicaragua.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, the disbursement from an original loan of \$2.070 million amounted to \$950,586. In May 1968, an increase to the loan was authorized and FY 1968 funds amounting to \$1.864 million were committed for this purpose, when the agreement for the increase is signed the loan will total \$3.394 million.

Progress:

This loan amendment will enable the Government of Nicaragua to complete the Revised Malaria Eradication Plan consisting of continuation of the spraying campaign throughout the country and of the extension of a mass medication campaign in areas where the malaria vector is resistant to insecticides. With the execution of the Plan, it is expected that malaria transmission will be interrupted by the end of CY 1970 and that the entire country will be in the consolidation phase

by 1971. Continuing surveillance and control efforts will be conducted by the Government of Nicaragua through its regular health infrastructure facilities to maintain eradication after 1971.

U. S. Staffing:

One malaria advisor was provided by PHS under a PASA with AED.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Community Health Services
Project No. : 524-11-580-059
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date:

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health expand and improve community health services. Although the activity was initiated in earlier years, it is now shown as beginning in FY 1968. The reason for this is that in FY 1968 the project was revised to combine services and other costs charged to two projects, one of which was reported under the number given above. The other project was reported previously as project number 524-11-810-056.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$98,000 were obligated for the revised project.

Progress:

Through this project, AID provides technical consultation and support services to the rural mobile health teams, the development of urban health services, and the Malaria Eradication program of the Ministry of Health.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire public health advisor (nonmedical). The PHS/PASA Malaria Advisor, assigned to project 524-21-511-062 is funded also under this project.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Health Center-Rural
Mobile Health
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 524-L-023
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : August 23, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Government of Nicaragua in financing the U. S. dollar and local currency costs of construction, equipment, materials, and medicines for the Government of Nicaragua's Health Centers-Rural Mobile Health Units program.

This project will bring preventive and curative medical services to an area with a population of 1.5 million by the end of the three-year loan period; about 80% of the projected total population for 1971. Specifically, the project will consist of: construction, staffing, equipping and basic medicines for 56 new health centers and improvement of existing health centers; continuation and strengthening of the Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR) by providing necessary new vehicles, equipment, and medicines; the incorporation as an integral part of the project of new graduated physicians and other university trained personnel under the obligatory Social Service Law.

By the end of the project implementation period, 110 rural villages serving 300,000 population will be served by PUMAR units. Existing permanent health centers plus the 56 new centers will give the Ministry of Health 95 basically equipped permanent health centers in areas with a population of about 1.2 million.

Services to be provided will include environmental sanitation, mother-child health, immunization, family planning, nutrition, health education, communicable disease control, and outpatient clinical services.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$2.2 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

No progress to report, awaiting signing of loan.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 524-11-590-072

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Office of Family Welfare of the Ministry of Health to 1) provide information on demographic and population problems; and 2) to provide family planning clinical services through facilities of the Ministry.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$175,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Office of Family Welfare, with responsibility for the coordination of all family planning in the country, was established within the Ministry's Division of Maternal-Child Health. A National Population Council was established to determine overall country policies for public and private family planning programs. Twenty-eight doctors, nurses, health educators, etc., from the Ministry and other interested agencies were trained in third countries. Family planning, educational, and clinical services were provided through Ministry health centers and rural mobile health units in five northern departments with a coverage of 17 percent of the total population of Nicaragua. Clinics are now being opened in Managua and plans being made to extend services throughout the country. The Association of Physicians has given its approval to the Ministry program.

Various agencies of the Government of Nicaragua have undertaken studies dealing with the impact of population growth on development and with related social problems. Under an AID financed contract, a U. S. consulting firm carried out a demographic study for the Ministry of Economy and published a report entitled POPULATION GROWTH RATES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NICARAGUA. The National Social Security Institute, with AID assistance, is carrying out a study to determine the magnitude of the problem of induced abortion and its economic, social and medical implications.

PANAMA

The planned AID program in FY 1968 emphasized agricultural production and reform, urban rehabilitation and development, and private enterprise development. A continuation of population and health activities was contemplated in the Mission plan.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$26.208 million were committed for the AID program. Of the total, \$15.978 million (60.97%) was for four health projects: Health Development, 525-15-530-124; Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR), 525-L-029; Panama City Water, 525-22-521-138, 525-L-028; and Population, 525-15-580-142.

In addition to the above there were four other active health projects for which no FY 1968 funds were required. These were: Malaria Eradication, 525-21-510-114, 525-L-023; Colon Sewerage, 525-22-520-060, 525-L-011; Panama City Water and Sewerage, 525-22-590-130, 525-L-019; and Panama Sewerage, 525-22-590-134, 525-L-023.

PANAMA

Project Title: Health Development

Project No. : 525-15-530-124

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

To provide assistance to the Government of Panama's Ministry of Health in 1) implementing portions of its National Health Plan, including improvement of rural health services, and 2) devising a plan and program to promote better nutrition including nutrition education and utilization of PL 480 commodities by Voluntary Agencies especially in school-lunch and preschool feeding programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$3,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

AID funds were used to purchase a limited amount of commodities and to pay for publications and service.

U. S. Staffing:

None.

PANAMA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 525-21-510-114
Loan No. : 525-L-023
Authorized : May 29, 1967
Signed : February 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to intensify and accelerate efforts to eradicate malaria in Panama by enabling the Government of Panama to conduct a three-year program coordinated with similar programs in the Central American countries. The program was to consist of an intensification of the spraying campaign which the National Service for Eradication of Malaria and Yellow Fever has carried out for the past ten years, and, at the same time, a mass medication campaign to reduce the number of human carriers of the disease. By attacking the disease in both mosquitoes and people, it is expected that transmission will be interrupted and, with surveillance and control efforts by the Government of Panama thereafter, eradication will have been achieved.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, no disbursements had been made from the loan of \$1.44 million for which funds were committed in FY 1967.

Progress:

The loan was signed during the third quarter of FY 1968.

PANAMA

Project Name: Rural Mobile Health
Program (PUMAR)
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 525-L-029
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/68

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Government of Panama in financing the U. S. dollar costs of drugs, medicine, medical equipment, supplies, mobile dispensary units and spare parts necessary to conduct a Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR). The loan will finance the addition of 13 new mobile dispensary units to the Government of Panama's on-going program and will equip these new units with drugs, medicines, supplies, and spare parts for the three-year program period. The new units will service about 40% of the rural population, and estimated 300,000 people in 90 central villages. The new mobile units will consist of ten four-wheel drive ambulance type vehicles, similar to those now used by PUMAR. There will be three boats which will service areas accessible only by sea or inland waterways.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 funds amounting to \$500,000 were committed for this loan.

Progress:

The loan is expected to become operative in FY 1969.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama City Water
Project No. : 525-22-521-138
Loan No. : 525-L-028
Authorized : June 18, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of 6/30/68

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to assist the government in meeting the urgent need of Panama City for a new and sizable water supply which can satisfy the demands of its rapidly growing urban area.

AID Financing:

A loan for this project was authorized from FY 1968 funds in the amount of \$15 million.

Progress:

The loan agreement had not been signed by the close of FY 1968.

PANAMA

Project Name: Colon Sewerage
Project No. : 525-22-520-060
Loan No. : 525-L-011
Authorized : June 7, 1965
Signed : July 16, 1965

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the expansion and modernization of Colon's storm drainage system. IDAAN, the National Water and Sewerage Authority is responsible for the project, with construction to be carried out by contracts with private firms and with a U. S. engineering firm responsible for supervision of construction.

AID Financing:

The original authorization was for a loan amounting to \$1.3 million, but this was reduced to \$400,000 on March 3, 1967 when plans for the expansion and modernization of Colon's sewerage system were eliminated from the plan.

Progress:

By the end of FY 1968 a U. S. engineering firm was reviewing designs, plans and specifications required for the soliciting of bids for a construction contract.

U. S. Staffing:

The U. S. firm of Hazen and Sawyer is responsible for supervision of construction.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama City Water and
Sewerage

Project No. : 525-22-590-130

Loan No. : 525-L-019

Authorized : Fiscal Year 1966

Signed : January 4, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to accelerate urban infrastructure development in Panama City. Specifically, it was for the purpose of financing the construction of water and sewerage facilities in poorer sections of the city. The loan is administered by IDAAN.

AID Financing:

By June 30, 1968, \$330,400 of the \$3,055,600 loan has been disbursed.

Progress:

Construction contracts were awarded for four of six subprojects. The remaining two are planned for advertisement in September 1968. By the end of FY 1968, construction was underway on some of the subprojects for which contracts had been awarded.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama Sewerage
Project No. : 525-22-590-134
Loan No. : 525-L-026
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967
Signed : July 7, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The loan provides financing for the extension of Panama City's sewerage system to low income residential areas not presently serviced.

AID Financing:

By June 30, 1968, there had been no disbursements from the \$6.6 million loan, for which funds were committed in FY 1967.

Progress:

The National Water and Sewerage Authority (IDAAN) has progressed in preparing final plans, specifications and bid documents. These will be reviewed by a U. S. consulting firm that will make recommendations on the award of contracts, supervise construction and certify payments to contractors.

PANAMA

Project Name: Population
Project No. : 525-15-580-142
PASA No. : LA(HA)31-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ministry of Health and the Family Planning Association of Panama develop a population program.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$475,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

In June 1968, a Project Agreement was signed with the Ministry of Health and the Family Planning Association which provides for the establishment of 1) a National Committee for Demographic Policy; 2) a Coordinating Family Planning Committee for the program throughout Panama; 3) a national program of family clinics as part of the Ministry of Health's Maternal-Child Health Program; and 4) programs of sex education as part of the public school health program.

U. S. Staffing:

One Medical Officer provided under a PASA with PHS.

PARAGUAY

In FY 1968 AID proposed to a) help increase agricultural production through loans for improved roads and technical assistance for marketing, credit policies, and cooperative development; b) encourage the private sector to become more active in the development process through loan assistance for the establishment of a private development bank; c) assure a more efficient use of resources for development purposes by providing technical assistance for improvement in tax administration, fiscal policy and government managements; and d) assist in developing the manpower resources needed for long-range development.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.697 million were obligated for AID projects. None of this amount was for health projects although two such projects were included in the Mission program. These were: Malaria Eradication, Loan 526-L-018; and Food for Peace (Health and Population) 526-11-590-085. A total of \$57,000 was obligated for the three staff members who were assigned to these projects. This amount was charged to the USAID Technical Support Project.

PARAGUAY

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 526-L-018
Authorized : May 1, 1967
Signed : January 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Government of Paraguay in carrying out its national malaria eradication program. The program is planned to eradicate malaria from Paraguay over a period of eight years, following which the responsibility for maintaining the country malaria-free will be assumed by the Ministry of Health.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, there were no disbursements made from the loan of \$1.9 million for which FY 1967 funds were committed.

Progress:

The AID loan was made in mid-1967, and it was planned that all preparatory phase operations of the program would be completed that year. The loan agreement was not signed, however, until January 29, 1968; thus additional funds were not available until late in the third quarter of FY 1968 and the UNICEF commodity flow could not begin until after that date. Operations, therefore, were confined to continuing the seven-year-old geographic reconnaissance and to focal attack measures to try and contain the serious P. falciparum epidemic.

U. S. Staffing:

Two malaria advisors were provided to AID under a PASA with PHS were funded under the USAID/P Technical Support Project.

PARAGUAY

Project Name: Food for Peace (Health and
Population)

Project No. : 526-11-590-085

Began : Fiscal Year 1965

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to help Paraguay combat child malnutrition and to assist in research and action programs for population planning.

AID Financing:

There were no FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds obligated for this project.

Progress:

Nutrition: The Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) have reached more than 100,000 children in the school lunch and preschool nutrition program in FY 1967. The CRS program was to reach 125,000 children in FY 1968. At MCC's request, its small P.L. 480 program was terminated at the end of FY 1968 primarily because increased agricultural production in the Mennonite area enables the group to absorb costs of its relatively small requirements.

Population: FY 1968 activities included establishment of a new National Family Planning Program which was to expand clinical facilities at the National University School of Medicine operated by the Paraguayan Center for Population Studies. AID provided some medical supplies and equipment, office furniture, supplies, and salaries for local staff.

The Friendship Mission small family planning clinic was to be expanded in FY 1968 through small equipment purchases and contributions for local construction, staff and operating costs. IPPF and World Neighbors, Inc., also assisted with these activities.

PERU

The AID development goals in FY 1968 continued to be in public policy and administration, agriculture and rural development, and education and human resource development. AID support was planned for programs in fields such as agricultural credit, agricultural marketing, road construction, civic action, public education, fiscal administration, industrial credit and population.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$14.335 million were authorized for AID assisted projects. Of the total, \$599,000 (4.18%) was for a health project, Human Resources and Population Studies, 527-11-590-132. One other active project, for which no FY 1968 funds were required, was Lima Water and Sewage System, 527-22-520-091, 527-H-022.

PERU

Project Name: Lima Water and Sewage System
Project No. : 527-22-520-091
Loan No. : 527-H-022
Authorized : February 9, 1962
Signed : March 26, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this loan is to expand the potable water and sewerage systems of metropolitan Lima. The project is divided into 15 construction and equipment installation contracts and one supervisory engineering contract.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$7.536 million of a \$8.600 million loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

By December 31, 1967, 13 construction and equipment installation contracts were completed. One contract for water meter installation was 56% completed. The remaining contract for a raw water reservoir experienced failure and the reservoir will be redesigned and reconstructed.

U. S. Staffing:

Greeley and Hansen of Chicago, are supervising the construction.

PERU

Project Name: Human Resources and Population
Studies

Project No.: 527-11-590-132

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Peru carry out studies and other activities to obtain information about population growth and its relationship to development.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$599,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A project agreement with the Ministry of Health was not signed until June 1968, therefore, there is no progress to report.

U. S. Staffing:

One Medical Officer, AID direct-hire.

URUGUAY

AID program plans for FY 1968 were to help provide reforms in agricultural production and export, transport and marketing, fiscal stabilization and education. FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$17.174 million were committed for the USAID program. Of the total, none was used for health projects although one such project remained active. This was Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Control, 528-11-510-068.

URUGUAY

Project Name: Tuberculosis and Brucellosis
Control

Project No. : 528-11-510-068

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

To assist in expanding government programs for the control and eventual eradication of livestock zoonoses, especially tuberculosis and brucellosis (undulant fever). These diseases constitute a serious health hazard for consumers of dairy products. The program will assist the Research and Extension Service of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, and in particular the Veterinary Medicine Research Center of the Ministry.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Until 1967, efforts to control zoonoses in animals had been restricted to voluntary programs among livestock producers at their own expense. The Government of Uruguay, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has initiated a national program at its Veterinary Research Center, "Miguel Rubino," with major assistance from UN/FAO. The USAID assistance is part of an overall program to renovate Center facilities and expand its services. United Nations assistance provides for 29 man-years of technical services, training and equipment at a cost of \$1.149 million. USAID assistance is to provide short-term expert advisory assistance through the U. S. National Institutes of Health, and data gathering equipment and supplies to accelerate the essential research work needed to carry out the national control program.

VENEZUELA

The AID program in Venezuela is a modest one and is limited to technical assistance to help bring about accelerated efforts on the part of the government to carry out sound reforms and development programs in education, agriculture and housing. The program planned for FY 1968 was focused on a) training and development in education, public administration and government management; b) development of local housing institutions, mobilization of local capital for construction, and assuring completion of housing projects financed by AID loans in prior years.

Total Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs in Venezuela for FY 1968 amounted to \$1,410 million. Of this amount, \$360,000 (25.53%) was obligated for a health project, Population and Demography, 529-15-580-034.

VENEZUELA

Project Name: Population and Demography

Project No. : 529-15-580-034

Began : 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist and support the efforts of public and private agencies to carry out education training and service programs in population and family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 funds amounting to \$360,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

1) During CY 1967, the Venezuelan Family Planning Association (VFPA), initiated family planning programs in seven health and MCH centers and assisted five others set up earlier by the Population Division, Ministry of Health and Social Assistance; 2) the statistical analysis made by Centro Venezolano de Poblacion y Familia (CEVEPOF), of patients served at Maternity Hospital Concepcion Palacios, served as a basis for a ten-month research project into attitudes on family planning and abortion; 3) another cooperative data collection program in Demographic Growth and Economic Development to be carried out by VFPA, CEVEPOF, and Ford Foundation was planned; 4) Maternity Hospital Concepcion Palacios continued to give services to approximately 500 new patients monthly and follow-up to over 1,000 during FY 1968; and 5) its training center for medical and paramedical personnel is outstanding and by the end of CY 1968 was to have given training to 200 medical and paramedical personnel.

U. S. Staffing:

A sociologist (ATD direct hire) was assigned to this project.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REGION

Program Plans

In the AID Summary Presentation to Congress for the FY 1968 program it was stated that the Agency's objective in the Near East and South Asia region was: "peaceful cooperation within the region and enduring friendly relations with the free world." AID proposed cooperative programs in eight of 18 countries of the region, with about 90% of the total program concentrated in India, Pakistan and Turkey. Smaller programs were included for Afghanistan, Ceylon, Jordan and Nepal.

In the report to Congress it was stated that: "AID proposes increased technical assistance to agriculture, education and health, including family planning;" and that "more than a third of AID's loans and technical assistance to the Near East and South Asia in FY 1968 will help to: increase food production and attack malnutrition; broaden education and improve its quality; and start or expand family planning and antimalaria and anticholera programs."

Summary of Program Implementation

Fiscal Year 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$127.801 million were obligated for AID activities in the Near East and South Asia Region. Of this total, \$15.915 million (12.45%) was obligated for health and population projects. There were no nutrition projects. See Table 14 on page 268.

The amount of funds obligated for the health and population projects, by country or other allocation, and the percent for both types of projects are shown in Table 15, on page 269.

There were 21 active health and population projects in the Near East and South Asia Region in FY 1968. Six of the eight AID assisted countries in the Region had one or more of the projects.

Eight of the 21 projects were initiated in FY 1968; 13 were initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1968</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Year</u>
Total	21	8	13
Health	11	1	10 <u>1/</u>
Population	10	7	3 <u>1/</u>

1/ Seven of the health projects and all of the population projects initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1968 funds.

The eight health projects for which FY 1968 funds were obligated, are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 16 on page 270.

Of the total obligated for the health projects, 85.79% was for malaria eradication; 10.93% was for environmental health; 2.65% was for health services and facilities; and .63% was for other disease control.

As of June 30, 1968, AID had 40 health and population staff members on field assignments in the Near East and South Asia countries. Nineteen were AID direct-hire employees and 21 were provided by the Public Health Service through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	40	19	21
Physicians	6	5	1
Public Health Advisors (nonmedical)	1	1	-
Nurses	4	2	2

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Sanitary Engineer	1	1	-
Health Educators	3	3	-
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	17	-	17
Health Administration Advisors	2	2	-
Demographer	1	1	-
Veterinarian	1	-	1
Social Scientists	2	2	-
Program Specialists	2	2	-

Of the total, 17 staff members (42.5%) were assigned to Malaria Eradication projects as follows: two in India, one in Jordan, seven in Nepal, and seven in Pakistan. The other 23 staff members were assigned as follows: four in India, and nine in Pakistan. One staff member served as a regional advisor on communicable disease problems and had headquarters in Turkey.

The names, positions and location of AID and PHS staff are listed beginning on page

Table 14. Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Near East and South Asia Region, FY 1968.

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	\$ 127,801	\$ 15,915	12.45
Regional	3,802	680	17.88
Country Total	123,999	15,235	12.29
Afghanistan	25,731	245	.95
India	29,919	5,134	17.16
Iran	138	--	--
Israel	5,500	--	--
Jordan	5,993	39	.65
Nepal	2,482	846	34.08
Pakistan	50,054	8,971	17.92
Turkey	4,182	--	--

Table 15. Funds obligated for health and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Near East and South Asia, FY 1968 1/

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population
	(thousands of dollars)				
Total	\$15,915	\$8,877	55.78	\$7,038	44.22
Regional	680	3	.44	677	99.56
Country Total	15,235	8,874	58.25	6,361	41.75
Afghanistan	245	235	95.92	10	4.08
India	5,134	113	2.20	5,021	97.80
Jordan	39	39	100.00	--	--
Nepal	846	547	64.66	299	35.34
Pakistan	8,971	7,940	88.51	1,031	11.49

1/ There were no active AID assisted nutrition projects in Near East and South Asia Region in FY 1968.

Table 16. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Near East and South Asia Region, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Other Disease Control
(thousands of dollars)						
Total	\$8,877 <u>1/</u>	\$ 970	--	\$ 235	\$ 7,616	\$ 56
Regional	3	--	--	--	--	3
Country Total	8,874	970	--	235	7,616	53
Afghanistan	235	--	--	235	--	--
India	113	--	--	--	60	53
Jordan	39	--	--	--	39	--
Nepal	547	--	--	--	547	--
Pakistan	7,940	970	--	--	6,970	--

1/ Of this total, \$7.770 (87.53%) was for two loans in Pakistan: Malaria Eradication, \$6.8 million, and General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering, \$970,000.

Health, Population, and Nutrition Projects

Near East and South Asia Region
FY 1968

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Regional	Regional Communicable Disease Control	298-15-510-018	--	3,000
"	Regional Family Planning Training	298-15-590-019	(C) NESA-380	200,000
"	Family Planning	298-15-590-19	(C) NESA-392	350,000
"	Post Partum Family Planning	298-15-590-019	(C) NESA-391	100,000
"	Feasibility Study for Population Center at A.U.B.	298-15-590-019	(C) NESA-393	5,000
"	Family Planning Study Tour (CENTO)	290-11-580-224	--	22,000
Afghanistan	Kabul Hospital	306-11-530-009	--	235,000
"	Family Planning	306-11-570-110	--	10,000
India	Malaria Eradication	386-11-510-135	--	60,000
"	Communicable Disease Control	386-11-550-225	--	53,000
"	Family Welfare Planning	386-11-591-332	--	5,021,000
Jordan	Malaria Eradication	278-11-510-080	--	39,000
Nepal	Malaria Eradication	367-11-510-014	--	547,000
"	Family Planning	367-11-590-096	--	299,000
Pakistan	Malaria Eradication	391-11-510-139		170,000
"			(L) 391-H-084	--
"			(L) 391-H-128	--
"			(L) 391-H-135	6,800,000
"	General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering	391-51-530-177	(L) 391-H-068	--
			(L) 391-H-136	970,000

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Pakistan	Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supply Systems	391-52-550-233	(L) 391-H-079	--
"	Family Planning	391-11-590-256	--	1,031,000
Turkey	Ataturk Medical University	277-22-550-436	(L) 277-H-077	--
"	Hacettepe University	277-22-540-441	(L) 277-H-083	--
"	Family Planning Program	277-22-550-430	(L) 277-H-068	--

Near East and South Asia Regional Projects

An overall U. S. objective in the Near East and South Asia is to encourage regional cooperation and to strengthen institutions serving the whole region, such as the American University of Beirut.

The United States has financed training at the American University of Beirut for 17 years for participants from the NESAs region. In the year 1967-1968 the NESAs regional program financed 425 students from Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Nepal, Iran, Lebanon and Cyprus. Over half are being trained as public school teachers and agricultural scientists. The remainder are studying engineering, public health and public administration. The project under which this support is provided is AUB Regional Training, 298-13-990-015.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds obligated for regional projects totaled \$3.802 million, including the American University of Beirut. Of this total, \$680,000 (17.88%) was obligated for health projects as follows: Contract with Planned Parenthood in Chicago, AID/NESA-380; Contract with Pathfinder Fund, AID/NESA-392; Contract with Population Council, AID/NESA-391; Contract with American University of Beirut, AID/NESA-393; Family Planning Study Tour, CENTO, 290-11-580-224; and Regional Communicable Disease Control, 298-15-510-018.

Under Regional Activities, 298-14-990-017, one direct-hire physician was provided in FY 1968 to serve as cholera and communicable disease control advisor for the region.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Communicable Disease
Control

Project No. : 298-15-510-018

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Unknown

Objectives and Description:

This project was planned to provide technical assistance to an action program in communicable disease control in those countries essentially in the CENTO framework. It was a direct result of an emergency cholera program funded in FY 1966 and 1967 from the Contingency Fund:

AID Financing:

Grant funds in the amount of \$3,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Activity in FY 1968 was limited to travel and per diem expenses of one U. S. consultant to attend a CENTO-sponsored meeting.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Family Planning
Training

Project No. : 298-15-590-019

Contract No.: NESA - 380

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The project, which is carried out through a contract with Planned Parenthood in Chicago, permits that organization to arrange training programs as requested for participants from NESA countries.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$200,000 were obligated for the contract.

Progress:

The project was approved late in FY 1968, therefore, there was no progress to report by the close of the fiscal year.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 298-15-590-019

Contract No.: NESA - 392

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project, to be carried out under contract with the Pathfinder Fund, provides for technical and commodity assistance to voluntary organizations in India. It is anticipated that these services will be extended to other countries in the region.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$350,000 were obligated for the contract.

Progress:

The project was initialed late in FY 1968, therefore, there was no progress to report by the close of the fiscal year.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Postpartum Family Planning

Project No. : 298-15-590-019

Contract No.: NESA-391

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: June 27, 1971

Objectives and Description:

Through this project equipment for postpartum programs and hospitals in India is to be provided. It is anticipated that similar services will be extended to other countries in the region. The project is carried out through a contract with the Population Council.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$100,000 were obligated for the contract.

Progress:

This project was approved late in FY 1968, therefore, there was no progress to report by the close of the fiscal year.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Feasibility Study for Population
Center at A.U.B.
Project No. : 298-15-590-019
Contract No.: NESA - 393
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the conduct of a feasibility study for the establishment of a population center at the American University of Beirut. The study is to be carried out by A.U.B. under contract to AID. Two U. S. consultants were to be engaged by A.U.B. to make the study.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$5,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The feasibility study was in progress by the end of FY 1968.

Office of the U. S. Coordinator of CENTO Affairs

The United States assists the Central Treaty Organization to build a community of interest among the CENTO countries and to encourage regional cooperation and self-help in economic development on the part of these countries. These objectives have been pursued by the U. S. primarily through a small technical assistance program which brings together specialists from the three member countries as well as the U. S., for training, conferences, and workshops. These have emphasized agriculture, education and health.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds totaling \$400,000 were obligated for projects supported by the Office of the U. S. Coordinator of CENTO Affairs. This amount excludes AID/W Population and Family Planning funds for CENTO Regional Family Planning Study, 290-11-580-224.

Two projects had significant health components. These were: Multilateral Technical Cooperation Funds, 290-11-990-114, and Support of Specific Technical Assistance Projects, 290-11-990-200.

The Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund project was established in 1959 to support and encourage the exchange of specialized experts and consultants, participants for technical training, and scholarships at universities among the CENTO region countries as a mutual self-help technical cooperation device. Health activities carried on under this project in FY 1968 included: Postgraduate Medical Training at Hacettepe Medical University, Ankara, for two Iranians and two Pakistanis.

Under the Technical Assistance projects, CENTO continued a regional technical assistance program begun in 1959 to provide principally for U. S. support for regional conferences, symposia, travel seminars, workshops and short and medium-term expert advisory services and consultant contracts, as well as occasional longer-term personal services contracts and activities with modest commodity components. Health activities under this project in FY 1968 were:

(1) Preparation for Conference on Teaching Preventive Medicine	\$ 5,000
(2) Preparation for a Demographic Statistics Conference	1,000
(3) Nutrition Symposium	17,000

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Family Planning Study Tour

Project No. : 290-11-580-224

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides funds for CENTO from AID/W regional allotment for an observation and study tour of family planning programs in East and West Pakistan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and U.S.A. by participants from Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. Stop-overs in Korea and Sweden are to be included.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$22,000 were obligated for the study tour.

Progress:

The study tour is to be conducted during FY 1969 (November and December 1968). Three participants from the three countries in the CENTO region are to be included.

AFGHANISTAN

The aims of the AID programs continued to be in support of orderly economic development of Afghanistan. Three main objectives as stated in the Congressional Presentation to Congress for FY 1968 were: 1) to persuade the Afghanistan government to increase public and private resources for development and establish development priorities; 2) to assist Afghanistan to improve agricultural productivity and eliminate the wheat deficit; and 3) to help develop trained manpower for public administration.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$25.731 million. Of this total, \$245,000 (0.95%) was obligated for two health projects: Kabul Hospital, 306-11-530-009; and Family Planning, 306-11-570-110.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Name: Kabul Hospital

Project No. : 306-11-530-009

Began : June 1964

Estimated Termination Date: June 1967

Objectives and Description:

This project includes funds for USAID's pro rata share of the costs of the hospital operated under the U. S. Embassy for medical care of U. S. government personnel.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$235,000 were obligated in FY 1968.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 306-11-570-110
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to support the Royal Afghanistan Government, through its Ministry of Public Health, and the Afghanistan National Welfare Association in developing and carrying out voluntary population/family planning programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$10,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Observational training was provided by USAID for a team of three officials of the Ministry of Public Health who undertook a thirty-day visit to six Asian countries where family planning programs are in operation. It is expected that early in FY 1969 assistance will be expanded to include support for the Ministry of Health's program involving: training of selected Afghanistan officials; in-country training of professional and subprofessional personnel, including Maternal and Child Health, and hospital personnel; appropriate adjustments in the medical school curriculum; development of an administrative organization to implement family guidance policies in Maternal and Child Health Clinics; and procuring commodities of an educational and promotional nature.

INDIA

U. S. assistance to India in FY 1968, in seeking to speed up development efforts, encourage greater food production, reduce the rate of population growth, further reduction on administrative controls, and greater reliance on a free market. American assistance is coordinated through a consortium led by the World Bank and composed of ten industrialized nations. Emphasis in health programs was on research and evaluation in India's family planning program.

In FY 1968, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$29.919 million, of which \$5.134 million (17.16%) was obligated for three health projects. These were: Malaria Eradication, 386-11-510-135; Communicable Disease Control, 386-11-550-225; and Family Welfare Planning, 386-11-591-332.

INDIA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 386-11-510-135

Began : Fiscal Year 1958

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Indian National Malaria Eradication Program is a joint effort by India, the United States, and WHO and calls for the eradication of malaria in India by 1975. U. S. technical assistance supplied by the National Communicable Disease Center under a PASA with PHS. Commodities requiring foreign exchange are financed through U. S. program loans.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 funds amounting to \$60,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Since 1952 when the Indians undertook the malaria eradication program, the annual case rate has decreased from an estimated 75 million cases to 278,621 cases in 1967. Recorded deaths directly attributable to malaria have decreased from one million to zero. A large part of northern Punjab State was uninhabitable in the late 1950's due to malaria, and is now one of the more productive areas in India. More than 90% of the 393 previously malarious areas are now in surveillance status, compared to 80% two years ago. Problem areas persist, with twenty-four units having lapsed back from the surveillance stage. U. S. grant aid covered most of the foreign exchange

costs of DDT from 1960 through 1963. Since that time DDT imported from the U. S. has been financed under development loans. The Indian Program, since 1958, has received approximately \$92,000,000 in loans and grants from the U. S. in addition to support provided by WHO.

U. S. Staffing:

Two malaria advisors were assigned to this project under a PHS PASA.

INDIA

Project Name: Communicable Disease Control
Project No. : 386-11-550-225
PASA No. : NESA (HA) 25-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project was designed to help the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) become the central facility and primary advisory service to the Indian Ministry of Health for collection, evaluation and dissemination of technical information relating to the control of major communicable diseases. The project was carried out for AID by the National Communicable Disease Center of the PHS under a PASA.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$53,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Budgetary limitations have slowed NICD development but there has been a small increase of professional staff. Some essential equipment for laboratory projects was acquired. Technical consultations to a larger number of states and a variety of investigations of epidemic type diseases were carried out. Training programs were conducted including a three-month basic course in epidemiology. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the Divisions of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Zoonoses.

NICD helped in the smallpox outbreak in which the U. S. supplied 10 million doses of U. S. vaccine, the services of four epidemiologists

from the National Communicable Disease Center and jet-injector
vaccinators.

U. S. Staffing:

One full-time public health veterinarian was provided under the
PHS PASA.

INDIA

Project Name: Family Welfare Planning
Project No. : 386-11-591-332
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Government of India recognizes that reduction of the birth rate is critical to the success of its economic development. Its objective is the reduction of the birth rate from approximately 40 per thousand at present to 25 per thousand by 1975. It is estimated that 45 million couples must be convinced to use contraception contrasted to the present four million users.

Through this project, the U. S. is helping India with its efforts to accelerate the IUD insertion program, the development of training programs for nurses and village level workers of the state health services, and the organization of mass media publicity. U. S. supports research programs on effectiveness and acceptability of various contraceptive techniques. Plans are being made to provide teams in three states composed of physicians, health educators, and nurse advisors to help upgrade personnel at the state level of government. The U. S. is assisting in the expansion of training facilities for both medical workers and extension personnel in addition to providing advisory services and commodities.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$5.021 million were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The Government of India allocated \$306 million equivalent during the period 1966-71 compared with 36 million in the previous five-year period. Increasing decentralization of authority on family planning matters to the states has occurred in the past two years. P. L. 480 generated rupees are being granted to finance marketing and promotion activities for a condom distribution program; the administration and evaluation of the oral contraceptive pilot project; and support of staff and expansion of facilities at the Demographic Training and Research Center at Chembur. Participant training for Indians in demography, administration, and health education has begun. In FY 1968 USAID obligated funds for shipment of 170 million packaged condoms and for condom wrapping machines.

U. S. Staffing:

There were a total of 12 staff members assigned to this project. Nine were AID direct-hire and three were provided by the PHS under staff-service PASA's. The staff included two physicians; one public health advisor, nonmedical; two public health nurses; two social science specialists; one health educator; one health administration advisor; two program officers; and one demographer.

IRAN

FY 1968 grant funds in the amount of \$138,000 were obligated for Iran. U. S. assistance to Iran was to terminate in FY 1968 as Iran's economic position improved. The small amount of funds obligated for FY 1968 was to complete projects in agricultural production and marketing, internal security, and financial and economic statistics. All health projects were terminated in prior years.

ISRAEL

FY 1968 grant funds in the amount of \$5.5 million were obligated for one loan funded project, Tel Aviv Power Station. There were no health, population or nutrition projects funded in FY 1968.

JORDAN

The aim of U. S. assistance in FY 1968, was to help Jordan accelerate its development program by providing loans and grants for high priority projects.

AID supported activities were to be concentrated on agriculture, the development of new water sources, tourism, and public administration.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1968 amounted to \$5.993 million. Of the total, \$39,000 (.65%) was obligated for one health project, Malaria Eradication, 278-11-510-080.

One health-related project, Engineering Services to National Resources Authority, 278-12-250-104, continued with FY 1968 funding. Through this project, assistance is given to the Natural Resources Authority which has responsibility for the development of domestic water supplies. Domestic water supply systems for practically all of the major cities and villages are either being designed or under construction. A total of three village water supply projects, serving 18 villages, have been completed. Four municipal water supplies have been completed.

JORDAN

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 278-11-510-080
PASA No. : TCR 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1958
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

The target of this project is to eradicate malaria from the Kingdom of Jordan by 1970. Eradication activities started in 1958. Due to the difficulty of operations in inaccessible terrain in the malarial areas of Jordan, a multistage program has been required. An epidemic in 1964 forced a reevaluation and the target termination date is still in doubt.

U. S. assistance has been given through consultation to the Ministry of Health; the training of Jordanian personnel, both on-the-job and in the U. S.; commodities; and the financing of salaries and wages of local labor and field personnel to carry out the various spraying and surveillance phases of the program. The project is carried out for AID by the National Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds in the amount of \$39,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Remarkable reductions in the incidence of malaria cases were noted during calendar years 1966 and 1967 despite the political unrest caused by the June 1967 hostilities. The total number of cases detected in

the country in 1967 was 28; this number compares favorably to the 58 cases during 1966 and 241 during 1965. All activities planned for CY 1967, except larviciding, were carried out satisfactorily; larviciding operations were interrupted by the disturbed political situation in the area.

In FY 1968, the Government of Jordan assumed responsibility for all costs of the Malaria Eradication Service except for foreign advisors and minor commodity procurement.

U. S. Staffing:

One malaria advisor was provided under a PASA with PHS.

NEPAL

In FY 1968, U. S. assistance funds were to be used primarily for projects in agriculture, health, education, and industry. It is the U. S. position that concentration on these sectors can do the most to bring about social and economic changes.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1968 totaled \$2.482 million, of which \$846,000 (34.08%) was for two health projects as follows: Malaria Eradication, 367-11-510-014, and Family Planning, 367-11-590-096.

NEPAL

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 367-11-510-014

Began : Fiscal Year 1954

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Government to terminate the transmission of malaria in Nepal by 1973 through systematic house spraying with insecticide and monthly surveillance for fever cases and drug treatment of residual positive cases. Malaria eradication in Nepal is a cooperative effort of the Government of Nepal, AID and WHO. The AID project is implemented by the National Communicable Disease Center of PHS.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$547,000 were obligated.

Progress:

The Nepal Malaria Eradication Organization was established by the Government of Nepal to implement this nationwide program. For better coordination and supervision, the country was divided into four zones. Each zone was divided into areas, subdivided in turn into units. Operations have been successfully carried out throughout the country with the exception of some western hill areas where due to difficult accessibility, a case detection program was established in order to carry out the treatment of positive cases.

The program has resulted in the protection of 5.450 million people by spraying and surveillance. Approximately 10% of the areas

of Central Zones A and B entered the final part of the attack phase and other areas covering about 1.750 million people entered the consolidation phase in 1968.

U. S. Staffing:

Seven U. S. malaria specialists served under a PASA agreement with PHS.

NEPAL

Project Name: Family Planning
Project No. : 367-11-590-096
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

It is planned that USAID's effort in assisting the Government of Nepal to establish an effective family planning program will be directed in the next three years toward developing a nucleus of trained personnel and the framework of an administrative structure upon which a program can be built. The U. S. has agreed to provide one medical advisor. The project provides for training both in Nepal and third countries for personnel at all levels who will staff family planning programs. Commodities are also to be furnished from the United States.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$299,000 was obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The Government of Nepal initiated family planning services on a small scale in September 1966, and plans to add family planning services in 40 of its 52 health posts. Family planning health aides are to staff the clinics. Training of personnel is underway. Two mobile clinics purchased from India will extend the services to areas not served by fixed posts.

Consultants from USAID/Delhi, the Population Council, the Ford Foundation and AID/W have worked with the Government in developing the program.

PAKISTAN

The USAID objective in Pakistan in FY 1968 was to encourage and support the priority which Pakistan gives to its development effort. Specifically this called for: continued expansion of private sector industrial production, and a central role for the free market mechanism; expanded agricultural production, and reduced rates of population growth.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1968 totaled \$50.045 million, of which \$8.971 million (17.92%) was for the following health projects: Malaria Eradication, 391-52-511-139, with new loan 391-H-135; General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering, 391-51-530-117, with new loan 391-H-136; and Family Planning, 391-11-590-256.

In addition, three loan funded projects for which funds were committed in prior years continued to be implemented in FY 1968. They were: Malaria Eradication, 391-H-084 and 391-H-128; General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering, 391-H-068; and Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supplies, 391-H-079.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 391-52-511-139
Loan No. : 391-H-084
Authorized : April 22, 1964
Signed : February 25, 1965
Loan No. : 391-H-128
Authorized : June 22, 1967
Signed : October 20, 1967
Loan No. : 391-H-135
Authorized : June 29, 1968
Signed : Was not signed as of June 30, 1968
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project, which is both grant and loan funded, provides technical assistance to the Government of Pakistan in the planning, administrative, logistical and technical aspects of its malaria eradication program, as well as commodities including DDT, transport, laboratory and spraying equipment. The program in Pakistan, and those in neighboring countries, aim at accomplishment of a malaria-free zone ranging from East Pakistan to Turkey.

The project is carried out by the National Communicable Disease Center under a PASA with the PHS. The U. S. advisors who provide assistance to the National and Provincial Malaria Eradication Boards in the planning, administrative, logistical and technical aspects of the program are funded through this project.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$170,000 were obligated for the project. Also in FY 1968, a new loan amounting to \$6.8 million was authorized. As of June 30, 1968, disbursements from two previous

loans were as follows: \$9,876,442 (94%) from Loan No. 391-H-084, which amounted to \$10.4 million; and \$967,812 (24.20%) from Loan No. 391-H-128, which totaled \$4. million.

Progress:

In West Pakistan, the Malaria Eradication Program began in 1961 in the districts located on the Indian border and has progressed over contiguous areas. At the beginning of FY 1968, the program covered a population of 36.1 million people in 30 of the 35 zones. The infection rate in these areas was reduced from 500 per 10,000 population to three per 10,000. Urban malaria, particularly in the city of Karachi, has become an important problem as brought out in the comprehensive field review during October 1967 by an NCDC appraisal team.

In East Pakistan, out of a total estimated population of 55.81 million in malarious areas, seven zones with a population of 13.26 million are in the consolidation phase; 13 zones with 16.38 million are in the preparatory phase, and three zones with a population of 1.79 million in areas not yet covered by the program.

In order to facilitate the initiation of procurement action in November 1967 for 2,000 metric tons of DDT critically needed for the first rounds of spraying in early 1968 in East Pakistan, AID agreed to temporarily waive a condition precedent to disbursement which demanded assurance of a reasonable input of local currency by the Government of Pakistan for the project. All other procurement actions were delayed pending satisfaction of all conditions precedent to dis-

bursement under the loan. In February 1968, all conditions were satisfied. In addition to the initial procurement, a purchase of 1500 metric tons of DDT insecticide also has been undertaken by NCDC/PHS, the agency designated to handle U. S. financed DDT purchases. Procurement of jeep-type vehicles and spare parts, laboratory equipment, and spray equipment is also underway.

In June 1968, the Mission and the Government of Pakistan signed the Fourth Malaria Eradication Loan for \$6.8 million to cover expenses during FY 1969 and FY 1970. In addition to dollar assistance, the Mission provides local currency budgetary support to the Program from P.L. 480 Section 104 (f) loan funds.

U. S. Staffing:

Seven advisors from NCDC of the PHS were provided under a . PASA.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: General Advisory Services in
Public Health Engineering
Project No. : 391-51-530-177
Loan No. 1 : 391-H-068
Authorized : June 28, 1963
Signed : December 9, 1963
Loan No. 2 : 391-H-136
Authorized : June 29, 1968
Signed : Was not signed as of 6/30/68

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to finance the foreign exchange costs of services of U. S. technical and management specialists to assist the Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) of the Government of East Pakistan to develop its capacity to plan, design, install, manage, operate, and maintain water and sewage systems, as well as help develop a private sector manufacturing capability to produce the materials needed for such installations.

AID Financing:

Loan No. 1 amounted to \$1.5 million. As of June 30, 1968, disbursements from this loan totaled \$1,414,446. There were no disbursements for the second loan, which was authorized on June 29, 1968, and which amounted to \$970,000.

Progress:

Based on a plan submitted by the firm of Camp, Dresser and McKee, (CDM), of Boston, Massachusetts, the Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) of the Government of East Pakistan has engaged in a water and sewage works construction program to provide adequate sanitary waste facilities for all of East Pakistan and to provide

potable water to 95% of the urban population. By the end of 1967 four major municipal systems were completed, eight were undergoing final testing and five were undergoing construction. The program is being expanded to include more municipalities. Under CDM, a comprehensive training program for DPHE employees has been successfully implemented. With the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., CDM was also helping to prepare recommendations on how to develop a domestic production capacity for the materials needed in the program.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Consulting Services and Five Urban
Water Supply Systems
Project No. : 391-52-550-233
Loan No. : 391-H-079
Authorized : March 31, 1964
Signed : September 17, 1964

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to finance the foreign exchange costs of consulting services over a four-year period to develop the capacity of the Public Health Engineering Department of the Government of West Pakistan to design, construct, operate and manage water and sewage systems in West Pakistan; and to purchase the materials required for five municipal water supply systems to be constructed for demonstration purposes during the training period.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, out of an original loan of \$3.6 million, \$907,842 had been disbursed.

Progress:

The Public Health Engineering Department of Pakistan contracted with the Ralph Parsons Company of Los Angeles, California, for consulting services including procurement of commodities to be financed under the loan. The AID Project Director reported that as of June 30, 1968, the contemplated training program for Operation and Maintenance Operators did not meet project objectives and it appeared likely that the Parsons contract would have to be extended two years to meet this need.

Progress on project construction was hampered by a tight rupee budget within the government. Overall construction completion figures were estimated as follows: Gujranwala 10%, Hyderabad 0%, Sheikhupura 3%, Multon 1%, and Nawabshah 0%.

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire sanitary engineer and contract personnel.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 391-11-590-256

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

Pakistan now has a population of 128 million. In 1965, President Ayub Kahn initiated a full-scale program which has as its target a 20% reduction of the birth rate by 1970. The program provides clinical contraception services and a variety of contraceptive methods, the main emphasis being on the IUD. Specific targets of Pakistan's Family Planning Program, in which AID assists through this project, include the following: 1) extension of family planning services to 52 districts by 1970; 2) development of an organizational structure at Central Provincial and District levels; 3) the development of research and evaluation organization; 4) the establishment of a network of clinics; and 5) the provision of contraceptive supplies.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$1.031 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The program has been highly successful in achieving the planned targets. By October 1967, 2.3 million couples were active participants in the program, almost 50% of the number needed to achieve the projected target of birth reductions. The Family Planning Scheme is a phased program and as February 29, 1968, was being activated as

planned in 38 districts and agencies of the 52 to be covered by 1970. During the latter part of FY 1968, programs were activated in seven new districts in West Pakistan.

U. S. Staffing:

The U. S. staff included eight AID direct-hire as follows: three physicians, a health administration advisor, two nurse advisors and two health educators.

TURKEY

U. S. objectives in Turkey include maintaining Turkey as a strong NATO partner; speeding achievement of Turkey's goals - freedom from dependence on outside concessional aid, integration of the economy into the European Economic Community, and ability to support its own defense establishment; maintaining growth, stability and the democratic form of government.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1968 totaled \$4.182 million. There were no FY 1968 funds obligated for health, population or nutrition projects. There were, however, three active loan-funded health projects, Hacettepe University, 277-22-540-441; Ataturk Medical University, 277-22-550-436; and Family Planning, 277-22-550-43, all funded in prior fiscal years.

TURKEY

Project Name: Ataturk Medical University
Project No. : 277-22-550-436
Loan No. : 277-H-077
Authorized : June 22, 1967
Signed : October 23, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to finance the foreign exchange costs of procurement of medical equipment and supplies for the Ataturk University Medical School at Erzurum and the costs of advanced training for medical school staff. The loan will outfit the medical school and its affiliated teaching hospital with basic medical equipment. Turkish doctors from Hacettepe University established the medical school in 1966 and follow a modern approach to teaching. The medical school has a teaching staff of approximately 110, many of whom received specialty training in the U. S.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, no disbursements had been made from the \$2.0 million loan authorized in FY 1966.

Progress:

The Government of Turkey is arranging renovation and construction of buildings.

U. S. Staffing:

None.

TURKEY

Project Name: Hacettepe University

Project No. : 277-22-540-441

Loan No. : 277-H-083

Authorized : June 29, 1967

Signed : October 23, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to finance foreign exchange costs of equipment, books, visiting professors, and staff fellowships in the five-year expansion program to triple university enrollment to 4,000 and to improve the quality of education. Since 1958 the University has developed from a 150-bed children's hospital to a university with 1,300 students in faculties of medicine, health sciences, natural and social sciences; a school of graduate studies; an institute of population studies; and a 1,000-bed teaching hospital.

AID Financing:

The loan, totaling \$4.5 million, was authorized in FY 1967 and signed in early FY 1968. No disbursements had been made as of June 30, 1968.

Progress:

There was no progress to report as of June 30, 1968.

TURKEY

Project Name: Family Planning Program
Project No. : 277-22-550-430
Loan No. : 277-H-068
Authorized : June 7, 1966
Signed : October 4, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made in 1966 for financing the foreign exchange costs for 1,400 jeeps to be used in the family planning program of Turkey. In addition, the loan covered technical advisory services, certain audiovisual and educational equipment costs for mobile education teams and an educational materials production facility at the Ankara School of Public Health.

AID Financing:

Although a loan in the amount of \$3.6 million was signed in FY 1967, no disbursements had been made as of June 30, 1968.

Progress:

There was no progress to report as of June 30, 1968.

VIETNAM

Program Plans

Overall program goals for AID activities in Vietnam remained much the same as those for FY 1967. Major efforts were to be devoted to: maintaining economic stabilization; relieving economic and social consequences of war; assisting revolutionary development efforts; and preparing for future social and economic development. It was planned to place increased emphasis on programs to encourage rural progress, such as improving rural education, stimulating greater food production to increase rural income, and accelerating land reform.

Summary of Program Implementation

Foreign Aid funds totaling \$257.267 million were obligated for AID activities in Vietnam in FY 1968. Of this amount, \$33.333 million (12.96%) was obligated for one population and 12 health projects. One health project did not require FY 1968 funding, as it was financed by a loan authorized in a prior year.

All 14 of the projects had been initiated in earlier years, although many are shown on subsequent pages as beginning in FY 1967. The reason for this is that some of the activities were regrouped to permit better coordination of services and to facilitate their administration. It will be noted that some of the revised projects were given new titles and numbers in FY 1968.

In addition to the 13 AID supported health and one population projects in Vietnam there were eight non-health projects that contained health or health-related components. These were:

Refugee Relief, 730-11-820-307. Through this project assistance was provided to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Refugees in administering immediate relief assistance to all new refugees, which included food, shelter, medical care and clothing. Resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees is carried out as rapidly as possible. During CY 1967, some 886 wells and 1,516 latrines were constructed in refugee camps.

Social Welfare, 730-11-820-360. This project continued some of the activities carried out in FY 1967 as part of project 430-11-999-332, Revolutionary Development and Chieu Hoi.

Through it the Government of Vietnam was helped in aiding displaced persons not served by the refugee program. Three U. S. advisors in social welfare provided technical guidance at the national level to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Refugees. In CY 1967 a team of three U. S. specialists completed an appraisal to determine requirements for social welfare services. AID, under a contract with Catholic Relief Services, has arranged to provide 47 health and welfare specialists to staff teams which will demonstrate and help establish critically needed services and develop field training centers.

Support of Revolutionary Development, 730-11-990-332. Through this activity the Ministry of Revolutionary Development is aided in carrying out the developmental aspects of its pacification programs. Technical advisors and construction commod-

ities were provided by AID to help the people in "New Life Hamlets" carry out self-help projects in agriculture, health, education and public works. Construction of health stations is an example of one of the health activities.

Youth Affairs, 730-11-990-336. The Government of Vietnam is attempting to involve, constructively, Vietnamese youth in the nation building process and this project is for the purpose of assisting the Government of Vietnam in that endeavor. Positive, socially useful action is stimulated, particularly among student groups, by involving them in planning and carrying out projects such as refugee assistance, school construction, establishment of medical, sanitation and recreational programs.

Provincial Cities Reconstruction and Development, 730-11-890-393.

This project contains elements that are a continuation of activities presented last year as parts of other projects. Through it, assistance is provided to the Government of Vietnam in its efforts to strengthen services to municipalities outside Saigon. Examples of activities included in this project are: support of fire and sanitary services, improvement of municipal water systems, and the expansion of electric power service.

Saigon Metropolitan Area Development, 730-11-790-370. This project is for the purpose of helping the Government of Vietnam and Saigon Metropolitan Government with its efforts to

increase services to the rapidly expanding population of Saigon. Employment opportunities and relative security in Saigon have been responsible for a great influx of people. Assistance has included improved sanitation, electricity, water supply and public health facilities.

Public Works General Support, 730-11-990-380. The magnitude and great diversity of project construction and shortage of Government of Vietnam engineering personnel has created a need for extensive engineer-backstopping in AID assisted programs in fields such as education and public health. This project provides overall direction and support for projects in the Public Works sector and technical support for many of the construction projects.

Statistical Services, 730-11-780-341. The objective of this project is to increase the proficiency of key Government of Vietnam agencies in statistical reporting, machine accounting and data processing. Assistance is designed to help these agencies provide vital statistics, demographic and economic data and statistical accounting needed for the economic stabilization program, pacification and national development planning.

As of June 30, 1968, there were 84 AID health workers on assignment in Vietnam. This number does not include AID contract personnel or third country nationals employed by AID but does include the 25 health professionals provided by the PHS under PASA's. The health disciplines and

specialties represented on the AID and PHS staffs were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	84	59	25
Physicians	16	8	8
Nurses	19	13	6
Sanitaricians	12	12	-
Health Educators	4	4	-
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	5	-	5
Health Administration Advisor	3	3	-
Health Administration Assistant	7	7	-
Hospital Administration Advisors	3	3	-
Veterinarian	1	-	1
Medical Technologists	3	1	2
Medical Supply Advisors	5	5	-
Anesthetists	2	-	2
Public Health Laboratory Advisor	1	1	-
Statistician	1	1	-
Pharmacists	1	-	1
Construction Advisor	1	1	-

The names, positions, and location of AID and PHS staff are listed in the report beginning on page 460.

In addition to the above, there was one U. S.-based PHS staff member who provided program support services for the PASA project, Provincial Hospital Development. See page 462.

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Vietnam
FY 1968

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
Medical and Dental Education	730-11-540-150	--	\$ 214,000
Malaria Control	730-11-510-313	--	460,000
Provincial Health Assistance	730-11-530-347	--	9,985,000
Public Health Services	730-11-530-348	--	1,413,000
Nursing Education and Training	730-11-540-349	--	628,000
Health Logistics Support	730-11-590-350	--	12,604,000
National Health Advisory Services	730-11-590-373	--	614,000
Public Health General Support	730-11-590-375	--	694,000
National Rehabilitation Institute	730-12-590-351	(C) fe-204	990,000
Rural Water Development	730-11-520-359	--	1,644,000
Saigon Water and Sewerage	730-12-520-358	--	3,406,000
Provincial City Water Supply	730-12-530-386	--	631,000
Water Distribution System	730-22-520-278	(L) 730-A-005	---
Regional Population	730-11-590-200	--	50,000

VIETNAM

Project Name: Medical and Dental Education

Project No. : 730-11-540-150

Began : Fiscal Year 1957

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is a continuation of the AID project Medical Education, 430-12-540-150, the purpose of which is to assist the Government of Vietnam to increase the number and quality of Vietnamese physicians and dentists. The target is to graduate 200 well-trained physicians, 50 well-trained dentists and 300 medical/dental technicians annually by 1970. This is being accomplished by continuing technical assistance to the University of Saigon to modernize the curriculum and shorten the number of years required for completion of studies, to augment the existing professional and technical staff, provide support for and expansion of the medical library, and provide training in the use of the English language.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$214,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The Basic Sciences complex of the new Medical Center became fully operational in September 1967. The medical/dental library also became operational, as did a cafeteria for students and faculty. In CY 1967, 159 physicians graduated from the medical school. A major problem is posed for the medical and dental education program by the proposed

extensive mobilization by the Government of Vietnam, which will increase the difficulty in acquiring additional qualified Vietnamese faculty.

U. S. Staffing:

Teaching staff for this project was provided by the contractors, American Medical Association and the American Dental Association. Four AID direct-hire employees were the Chief Medical/Dental Advisor, a medical educator, an engineer and an administrative assistant.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Malaria Control

Project No. : 730-11-510-313

PASA No. : TCR 2-66

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project seeks to assist the Government of Vietnam to control the spread of malaria. The program changed from one of eradication to one of control in FY 1965 when security deteriorated, making it difficult for spray teams to operate throughout the countryside. Spraying activities and epidemiological case study detection continue where possible. Assistance includes technical advisory services, participant training and commodity support. This project continues the activities formerly carried out under the project Health Development Malaria Eradication, 430-11-590-300.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$460,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During CY 1967 approximately 800,000 houses were sprayed. More people are being protected because of population movement into the cities. It is estimated that 85% of the susceptible population is protected against malaria. The malaria program ceased altogether following the Tet offensive and has been only partially resumed. Many spraymen left, and those who remained assisted with sanitation

activities in refugee camps during the emergency. The programmed goal of 400,000 houses sprayed between January and June 30, 1968 could not be met.

U. S. Staffing:

Three PHS employees were provided under a PASA for this project: one malaria advisor, a spray operations advisor, and an entomologist.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Provincial Health Assistance

Project No. : 730-11-530-347

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Vietnam to bring improved health services to the civilian population in the provinces. The increased incidence of war-related injuries and the shortage of trained Vietnamese civilian medical personnel due to heavy military requirements has necessitated major emphasis on augmentation of medical personnel and on provincial hospital construction and renovation.

To consolidate provincial health operations, this project combines three projects which were active in FY 1967. These were: Clinical Health Services, 430-11-530-373, except strictly ministerial level advisory services; the construction of district and village level facilities previously under Public Health Services, 430-11-590-348; and the training of health workers, previously grouped with the National Rehabilitation Institute, 430-11-590-351.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$9.985 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Provincial health teams increased in number from 43 in FY 1967 to 48 in FY 1968. These included two PHS medical specialty teams,

23 Free World Aid teams and 23 Military Public Health Assistance Program teams (MILPHAP). By December 1967, 31 provinces had regular district coverage by MILPHAP teams, compared to 19 as of June 30, 1967.

Health assistance at the district level diminished markedly after the Tet offensive, however, and only 25 provinces reported regular MILPHAP coverage at the end of March.

Foundations were laid for the Children's Medical Relief International plastic surgery center in Saigon and a 140-bed convalescent ward was leased by the International Rescue Committee to support this facility. Emergency construction of nine impact hospitals continued. Seven of these were opened in March 1968. Of the 11 hospitals receiving major renovation under a FY 1965 program, ten were completed and the eleventh at Bonmethu was well under way. A simplified skill structure for health workers was approved; two of the required 13 revised training curricula were completed. One regional training center was in operation and two more were in the planning process. Contracts were awarded for the renovation of 22 Saigon dispensaries and work was started on all of them.

U. S. Staffing:

Twenty-four direct-hire and 17 PASA (PHS) personnel are provided: Eleven medical officers, three hospital administrators, six sanitarians, five nurses, three health educators, three health administrative assistants, three medical supply advisors, two malaria advisors, two anesthetists and three medical technologists.

The following contractors also provided personnel for activities carried out under this project: Children's Medical Relief International, Inc., American Medical Association - volunteer physicians, United Catholic Conference - nurses, Department of Defense - medical team personnel.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Public Health Services

Project No. : 730-11-530-348

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Ministry of Health to develop strong community health programs which primarily emphasize preventive medicine through the provision of advisory assistance in communicable disease control, environmental sanitation, health education, public health nursing and maternal-child care. The operational center for these programs is the District Maternity-Infirmery-Dispensary, which is the lowest level at which the Ministry of Health has good supervision and control.

This project is a continuation of a previous project with the same name and number, with the exception of provisions for the construction of district and village level health facilities. These have been transferred to Provincial Health Assistance, 730-11-590-347.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.413 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During CY 1967, over 7 million preventive immunization were given and more than 100,000 children were inoculated. Some 2,000 sample specimens were examined with laboratory assistance from the Pasteur Institute in Saigon. An additional 300 midwives and 100 sanitation

workers received training and the number of health educators assigned to the regions increased from five to 13. A pilot public health nursing program was initiated in four provinces in July 1967. It proved so successful that ten more public health nursing positions were authorized in November, for a total of 16. A contract was signed with the University of California to survey Vietnamese public health needs and capabilities.

The Ministry's of Health estimate of current manpower involved in various aspects of this project is 5,190 health technicians. The Government of Vietnam provides their salaries.

U. S. Staffing:

Eight direct-hire employees are provided: one medical officer, six sanitarians and one health educator.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Nursing Education and Training

Project No. : 730-11-540-349

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project assists the Vietnamese Ministry of Health to increase the number and quality of trained assistant nurses and nurse technicians. Its objectives are to advise and assist the Bureau of Nursing in the Ministry of Health to raise standards of nursing, to increase the number of nursing personnel and improve quality of patient care, and to inaugurate public health nursing practice. To accomplish these objectives, advisory services and assistance are provided at the national level, in the operation of nursing schools, and in the in-service program at hospitals throughout Vietnam. Advanced training in the U. S. in nursing education is provided for qualified nurse participants.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$628,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During CY 1967, 333 assistant nurses and 134 nurse technicians graduated. Two additional assistant nursing schools were opened, and another two are expected to open in CY 1968.

Insecurity following the Tet offensive prevented routine visits by public health personnel to districts and villages.

U. S. Staffing:

There are 12 AID direct-hire nurses and one health administrative assistant, and three nurses assigned under a PHS/PASA.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Health Logistics Support
Project No. : 730-11-590-350
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Through this project, medical supplies and equipment are provided to meet the needs of joint AID and the Government of Vietnam civilian medical and public health programs. In addition, assistance is given to the Ministry of Health in its continuing efforts to develop and implement a dependable national medical logistics system. This project provides warehouses and distributes medical supplies and equipment throughout South Vietnam. This is a continuation of Health Support Services, 430-11-590-350, which was an active project in FY 1967, with the exception of administrative support, which is now included under Public Health General Support, 730-11-590-375.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$12.604 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Construction of nine provincial medical warehouses, started in FY 1967 were completed, thereby decentralizing the logistical system to provide better support to province health facilities. Another ten warehouses were under construction, three of which were at the central depot in Saigon. Hospital personnel were given on-the-job training in revised requisitioning procedures. One hundred thirty-nine third country nationals assisted in warehousing and vehicle maintenance.

U. S. Staffing:

Two AID direct-hire medical supply advisors. The contractors, Pope, Evans and Robbins, International and International Industrial Company provided personnel to carry out this project.

VIETNAM

Project Name: National Health Advisory Services
Project No. : 730-11-590-373
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

In FY 1967 the activities carried out under this project, which deals with ministerial level advisory services, were included by USAID/Vietnam as a portion of Clinical Health Services, 430-11-530-347. The purpose of the new project is to improve the administrative and planning competence of Ministry of Health personnel at all levels of the ministry through advisory assistance and direct support where needed. The goal is to develop Vietnamese self-sufficiency and program effectiveness at all echelons of health care, in the practice of pharmacy, and in hospital management.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$614,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During FY 1968, standard equipment lists were developed for district and village health facilities; an evaluation of the admitting and medical-records departments was started at two Saigon hospitals; and a family planning committee was established within the Ministry of Health.

U. S. Staffing:

Four AID direct-hire employees as follows: a medical officer, an administrative advisor, a construction advisor, and a health

administrative assistant. A public health advisor (physician) and a pharmaceutical advisor were provided under a PHS PASA.

The American Hospital Association, under contract with AID, provided advisors in hospital administration.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Public Health General Support
Project No. : 730-11-590-375
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide advisory assistance to the Ministry of Health in administrative and policy matters, and overall supervision and administration of all projects in the Public Health sector; and to advise and guide USAID Mission management on matters pertaining to public health in Vietnam. The Ministry of Health is being assisted in the development of a reliable manpower system.

This project combines a project reported in FY 1967 under the title Technical Support-Public Health, 430-11-990-008, which provided funds for executive management of the Public Health Program, with a portion of another FY 1967 project, Health Support Services, 430-11-590-350, which provided for the administrative staff responsible for the program.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$694,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

U. S. advisory personnel was provided as described under the section on U. S. Staffing.

U.S. Staffing:

Five AID direct-hire employees were provided as follows:
two public health advisors, two health administrative advisors,
and an executive assistant.

VIETNAM

Project Name: National Rehabilitation
Institute
Project No. : 730-12-590-351
Contract No.: fe-204
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing the capability to rehabilitate and train seriously handicapped persons, with particular emphasis on military and civilian war casualties. To accomplish this, assistance includes technical advice and assistance in manufacturing and applying prosthetic devices and establishing physical therapy and vocational rehabilitation programs for amputees, paraplegics and blind persons. This project is a continuation of the rehabilitation component of the FY 1967 project Rehabilitation and Health Worker Training, 430-11-590-351.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$990,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Approximately 500 prosthetic devices per month are being manufactured at the National Rehabilitation Institute in Saigon and the three operational branch centers in Cong Hoa, Can Tho, and DaNang. The latter two centers opened in temporary facilities, but the permanent facility at DaNang became operational in April 1968. Some 58 Vietnamese are now employed under this program, of which 35 are former patients.

U. S. Staffing:

World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc., of New York, under contract with AID, provided six U. S. advisors.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Rural Water Development

Project No. : 730-11-520-359

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project was reported in FY 1967 under the title Water Resources Development, 430-11-520-359 and included support of municipal systems. Urban activities under this project have been transferred to a non-health project titled Provincial Cities Reconstruction and Development, 730-11-890-393, to permit integrated implementation of urban activities.

The purpose of the new activity is to provide potable water supplies to people not served by municipal systems, at locations determined by war relief and pacification priorities. USAID assistance is provided to the Directorate of Water Supply, Government of Vietnam.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.644 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

All engineering and planning for the development of wells and surface water facilities for the Long An pilot project were completed. Thirty-nine Government of Vietnam personnel received on-the-job training in well drilling techniques; five new potable water sources were completed in the first three months of 1968 and 3 3/4 miles of distribution pipeline was completed providing fresh water for an additional 12,500 users. During CY 1967, 26 new deep wells were drilled and 14

distribution systems installed. Progress was slowed due to shortage of Vietnamese technical manpower for work crews, and difficult security conditions.

U. S. Staffing:

Eighteen AID direct-hire employees were provided: engineers, well drilling technicians, a chemist, geologist and warehouseman. Four maintenance and training technicians were provided under personal services contracts.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Saigon Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 730-12-520-358
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to provide the urban population of Saigon with a potable water supply adequate to meet demands over the next decade, and to assist the Saigon Municipal Water Office (SMWO) to become an effectively managed and self-sustaining water utility within the next four to five years.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$3.406 million were obligated for this project, chiefly for commodity support.

Progress:

Through a maintenance, operation and training contract with Hydrotechnic Corporation of New York, technical and advisory services were provided. A management services contract with Commonwealth Services, Inc., provided assistance to SMWO in improving overall administration and fiscal management, and for operation of the water distribution system.

Water service to the Industrial Zone Complex at Long Binh was implemented. By the end of CY 1967, deliveries of treated water from new facilities to metropolitan Saigon had increased to 54.8 million gallons daily, compared to 31 million gallons per day 12 months earlier.

U. S. Staffing:

Three AID direct-hire engineers were provided.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Provincial City Water Supply

Project No. : 730-12-530-386

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project includes some of the activities formerly carried under Water Resources Development, 730-11-520-359. The initial engineering survey for this program in 1960 by Hydrotechnic Corporation, recommended water facility improvements for some 65 cities, the objective being to improve health and general living conditions and the environment for industrial and commercial activity in urban areas of South Vietnam. However, movement of rural families to urban centers was accelerated markedly due to economic and security conditions brought on by the war. Of necessity, this project had to be designed to meet these conditions. The Government of Vietnam's Directorate of Water Supply, in cooperation with USAID, selected eight cities for the FY 1968 program, with due consideration for the increased demand created by the influx of refugees and the security of the area.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$631,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Technical assistance provided under contract with the Ralph M. Parsons Company, beginning in 1965, was completed December 9, 1967. These engineering services resulted in complete feasibility studies,

designs, construction drawings, and tender documents for the cities of DaNang and Nha Trang; basic feasibility and preliminary designs for three other cities, Vung Tau, Qui Nhon, and Dalat; construction supervision at six cities; and maintenance and operation training for personnel of some nine cities. Five water systems have been completed (Khanh Hung, Quang Tri, Ham Tan, Phuc Le, Truc Giang).

U. S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire civil engineer.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Water Distribution System
Project No. : 730-22-520-278
Loan No. : 730-A-005
Authorized : January 30, 1959
Signed : November 2, 1960

Objectives and Description:

This loan covered the foreign exchange costs of engineering and construction supervision, materials and equipment to improve and expand the water supply for the Saigon metropolitan area. The facilities are designed to produce and supply 125 metric gallons of treated water per day.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1968, \$17,456,566 (99.8%) of the loan amounting to \$17.500 million had been disbursed.

Progress:

The physical project financed by this loan is complete except for the installation of some concrete pipe purchased with loan funds but being installed using funds provided by the Government of Vietnam.

Government of Vietnam personnel are being trained to operate the facilities and business practices of the Water Office are being modernized.

Payments of principal and interest are currently in default due to borrower's failure to generate adequate revenues for debt service and disagreement regarding an acceptable rate of exchange. Negotiations are presently in progress with the new government.

U. S. Staffing:

Two employees were provided under a personal services contract:
an electrician supervisor and a civil engineering administrative
assistant.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Regional Population

Project No. : 730-11-590-200

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

Interest in population and family planning is increasing, but the establishment of a national family planning program must await repeal of a French law promulgated in Vietnam in 1933, forbidding birth control.

The Ministry of Health has established a Family Planning Research Committee, designated a Secretary-General of Research in Family Planning, and requested AID assistance in establishment of family planning clinics for research purposes.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$50,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

It is anticipated that six family planning clinics will be operational by the end of CY 1968. Commodities are being provided in support of the pilot clinics.

Participant training is being funded for key representatives of the Government and private sector to attend family planning workshops and seminars in nearby Southeast Asian countries.

U. S. Staffing:

AID has assigned a direct-hire population officer to provide technical and program advisory assistance to the Ministry of Health.

NON-REGIONAL HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

In addition to country and regional health, population and nutrition projects, AID undertakes non-regional projects to support field programs. Further, under Title II, Section 103, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, AID provides funds to support American-sponsored schools and hospitals abroad. Other components of the AID health, population and nutrition programs, not previously described in the report, are the AID/W domestic program support services and the technical consultation and support services of the PHS. These segments of the program are described in the continuation of this section of the report.

Summary of Program Implementation

In FY 1968 AID obligated \$68.130 million for non-regional activities. Of the total, \$21.586 million (31.68%) was obligated for health, population, and nutrition activities. See Table 17 on page 356.

The funds obligated for health, population and nutrition by activity and the percentages for each were as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u> (thousands of dollars)	<u>% of Total</u>
Total	\$21,586	
American-Sponsored Schools and Hospitals Abroad	4,509	20.89
Non-Regional Projects	15,294	70.85
AID/W and other Domestic Support Services	1,783	8.26

American-Sponsored Schools and Hospitals Abroad

FY 1968 AID support for this activity amounted to \$11.995 million. Of the total, \$4.509 million (37.59%) was obligated for three health

activities as follows: Medical School, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon, \$909,000; Project HOPE, \$1.5 million; and Polish Children's Hospital, Krakow, Poland, \$2.1 million.

Non-Regional Projects

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$36 million were obligated for non-regional projects. Of the total, \$15.294 million (42.48%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 17 on page 356.

The percentages of the total obligated for health, population and nutrition projects were as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u> (thousands of dollars)	<u>% of Total</u>
Total	\$15,294	
Health	3,635	23.77
Population	11,168	73.02
Nutrition	491	3.21

There were 62 active non-regional health, population and nutrition projects in FY 1968. Twenty-six were initiated during the fiscal year and 36 were a continuation of projects initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1968</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	62	26	36
Health	16	2	14 <u>1/</u>
Population	28	20	8 <u>1/</u>
Nutrition	18	4	14 <u>1/</u>

1/ Thirteen health projects, four population projects and one nutrition project initiated in prior years required an FY 1968 obligation of funds.

The 62 projects were implemented in a variety of ways. Many were contracts or grants to U. S. institutions, U. S. and international

organizations, and U. S. private industry. Others were implemented by AID or for AID through a PASA with another U. S. Government agency.

Method of implementation for the 62 projects was as follows:

<u>Method of Implementation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Nutrition</u>
Total	62	16	28	18
Contracts and grants	42	10 <u>1/</u>	21 <u>1/</u>	11 <u>1/</u>
PASA's	15	6	4	5
PHS	11	6 <u>2/</u>	1 <u>2/</u>	4
Bureau of Census	3	-	3 <u>2/</u>	-
USDA	1	-	-	1 <u>2/</u>
AID/W	5 <u>2/</u>	-	3	2

1/ Nine health, 16 population and two nutrition projects initiated in prior years, that were implemented by contract, required an obligation of FY 1968 funds.

2/ Required an obligation of FY 1968 funds.

The amount of funds required for the new and continuing projects, by method of implementation and percentage for each, are shown on Table 18 on page 357.

The 15 non-regional health projects for which FY 1968 funds were required, were distributed as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u> (thousands of dollars)	<u>% of Total</u>
Total	\$3,635	
Environmental Health	355	9.77
Health Services and Facilities	925	25.45
Malaria Eradication	2,155	59.28
Other Disease Control	200	5.50

As of June 30, 1968, there were 31 PHS staff members in U. S. locations who provided program support services for four of the non-regional health projects implemented by PASA's. The professions and

disciplines represented were as follows:

<u>Disciplines</u>	<u>Number</u>
Total	31
Physicians	6
Sanitary Engineers	3
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	4
Veterinarian	1
Administrative Officers	2
Administrative Assistants	3
Bio-Statistician	1
Laboratory Technicians	2
Laboratory Aide	1
Program Management Officer	1
Program Analysts	2
Parasitologist	1
Training Officers	3
Writer-Editor	1

Names, positions, location and PASA activity are shown on page 463.

AID/W and other Program Support Services

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$20.135 million were obligated for AID/Washington Domestic Program Support Services. Of the total, \$1.783 million (8.86%) was obligated for AID and PHS staff that provided these services for health, population and nutrition activities. See Table 19 on page 358.

AID/Washington

Forty-five staff members were assigned to AID offices, which included the Health, Population and Nutrition Services, Office of War on Hunger and the five Regional Bureaus. Of the total, 40 were AID direct-hire and five were on detail from the PHS. The health disciplines and specialities were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	45	40	5
Physicians	11	7	4
Public Health Advisors (Nonmedical)	14	14	-
Nurse	1	1	-
Sanitary Engineers	2	2	-
Health Educator	1	1	-
Malaria Advisors (nonmedical)	2	1	1
Health Administration Advisors	5	5	0
Management Intern	1	1	-
Program Analysts	4	4	-
Statisticians	3	3	-
Technical Information Officer	1	1	-

The names positions and locations of the staff are given on pages 464 and 465.

Public Health Service

Under a general agreement between AID and DHEW, the Public Health Service provides a variety of services for AID. Among these is the provision of technical consultation and support in selected program areas and professional health disciplines. Annually there is an agreement on the types and amounts of services to be provided and the amount of AID funds to be available for these purposes. In FY 1968, six entities of the Public Health Service provided technical consultation and support service functions for AID. These were:

1. Foreign Students Education Branch, Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, Bureau of Health Manpower. Services performed for AID by the staff of this Branch in FY 1968 included the programming of training for 85 AID long-term and 78 AID short-term participants. In addition, services were performed for 167 AID long-term and nine AID short-term participants whose programs continued from the previous year. Services for the participants included: briefing and assisting faculty

members and other officials of the 162 training institutions in which the participants were placed; planning and arranging orientation programs for the participants; counseling the participants and conferring with faculty advisors throughout the training period; and planning and organizing supplemental seminars and short courses for many of the participants. Efforts to identify new training resources and to stimulate broader interest in the training of foreign nationals were continued by all staff of the Branch.

2. Nutrition Programs, Chronic Disease Division, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Technical services provided included assistance in the preparation of AID experimental and prototype programs; the preparation of background reports on specific countries and areas; the identification of personnel for planning, designing, operating and evaluating AID nutrition activities; the planning of nutritional surveys; and the designing of evaluation studies for countries where AID pilot programs are underway. In addition, staff recommended domestic institutions for supervising experimental and prototype nutrition programs of AID and aided in the selection of participants for training in food science, nutrition, and food technology.

3. National Library of Medicine. In response to requests from AID Mission personnel, researchers, physicians, and librarians in AID assisted countries, the Library staff performed demand searches on a wide variety of medical subjects utilizing its computer-based MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) capability. Reference questions not suitable for computer search were answered by skilled

reference librarians using traditional techniques. In addition, photocopies of journal articles were provided upon request. During FY 1968, the Library intensified its effort to identify, locate and procure all literature in the medical and related sciences published in AID assisted countries and in acquiring publications published elsewhere that bear specifically on the health problems of these countries.

4. Office of International Health. This office serves as the focal point for the international activities of PHS. The professional and administrative staff members of this office, who were financed under the technical consultation and support budget provided by AID in FY 1968, included a physician, a sanitary engineer, four nurses, three health educators, a public health analyst, and three administrative officers. These staff members together with other professional and administrative staff of OIH responded to the needs of AID by providing, directly or indirectly, assistance to the Regional Bureaus and the Office of War on Hunger in strengthening the technical quality and efficiency of AID health, population and nutrition programs through active participation in their planning, operation and evaluation. Support services given by OIH staff included 14 man-months spent on 19 field assignments with USAID Missions overseas and within the U. S.; the recruitment and orientation of 28 consultants for short-term AID assignments and of 12 staff members for regular tours of duty in overseas positions. For each project undertaken by PHS for AID under a PASA, a member of the professional staff of OIH was responsible for assisting with the negotiation of the agreement or an amendment to it and for monitoring the implemen-

tation of the project to assure that it was carried out in accordance with terms set forth in the agreement. There were 51 project PASAs in FY 1968.

A member of the OIH staff served as the Disaster Relief Coordinator for PHS and was responsible for maintaining liaison with the Disaster Relief Coordinator of AID. In FY 1968, PHS furnished 25 expert advisors for eight countries where epidemics and famines were classified as disasters.

5. Office of Personnel. This Office performed numerous personnel functions relating to the selection and detail of Public Health Service personnel to AID and the placement of those who returned for service within PHS after completing one or more tours of duty with AID.

6. National Communicable Disease Center. For several years the Epidemiology Branch has provided consultation and assistance to AID on diverse infectious disease problems and vaccination programs through field studies and surveillance of specific diseases of particular interest to AID. The funds provided by AID cover expenses which pertain to developing and improving the overall competence of the Branch in activities of particular concern to AID and in carrying out activities that support AID field programs.

There were 34 PHS staff members financed by AID who provided technical consultation and support services for AID. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Number</u>
Total	34
Physicians	2
Nurses	4
Sanitary Engineer	1
Health Educators	3
Administrative Officers	8
Program Analysts	3
Training Officers	7
Librarians	3
Personnel Officers	2
Writer-Editor	1

The names, positions and locations are listed on pages 465 and 466.

Table 17. Funds obligated for AID non-regional activities and amount and percentage for non-regional health, population and nutrition activities, FY 1968

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	\$68,130	\$21,586	31.68
American Schools and Hospitals abroad	11,995	4,509	37.59
Non-regional Projects	36,000	15,294	42.48
AID/W and other Domestic Pro- gram Support	20,135	1,783	8.86

Table 18. Amounts of funds obligated for non-regional health, population and nutrition projects by method of implementation and percentage for each, FY 1968.

Method of Implementation	Total	Health	% for Health (thousands of dollars)	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
Total	\$15,294	\$3,635	23.77	\$11,168	73.02	\$ 491	3.21
Contracts & Grants	12,792	1,453	11.36	10,982	85.85	357	2.79
PASA Total	2,418	2,182	90.24	135	5.58	101	4.18
Bureau of Census	97	--	--	97	100.00	--	--
U. S. Department of Agriculture	101	--	--	--	--	101	100.00
Public Health Service	2,220	2,182	98.29	38	1.71	--	--
AID/W	84	--	--	51	60.71	33	39.29

Table 19. Funds obligated for domestic program support services in health, population and nutrition, by allocation, FY 1968

Allocation	Amount	%
	(thousands of dollars)	
Total		
Total	\$1,783	
Agency for International Development	923	51.77
Office of War on Hunger	558	
Bureau for Africa	99	
Bureau for East Asia	32	
Bureau for Latin America	73	
Bureau for Near East South Asia	89	
Bureau for Vietnam	71	
Public Health Service	860	48.23
National Communicable Disease Center	15	
Nutrition Program, Health Services and		
Mental Health Administration	268	
National Library of Medicine	48	
Office of International Health	237	
Office of Personnel	25	
Foreign Students Education Branch,		
Bureau of Health Manpower	267	

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Non-Regional
FY 1968

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>FY 1968</u> <u>Funds</u>
915-11-120-037	Training, Engineering, Management of Water Supply Systems	csd-1120	\$ 15,539
931-11-521-204	Development of Institutions in Developing Countries for Sanitation Engineers and Research on Water Supply and Sanitation	csd-1888	153,900
931-11-521-772	Development of a Manual on Criteria and Guidelines for AID Community Water Supply Programs	--	105,000
931-11-521-776	Training, Ground Water Development Courses	--	56,943
931-17-520-454	Research Project for Developing an Improved Hand Water Pump	csd-2174	24,000
931-11-540-212	Medical Education	csd-11171	--
931-11-540-211	Consultation Services in Hospital Administration	csd-276	15,921
931-17-530-429	Functional Analysis of Health Center Activities in Developing Countries	csd-832	328,000
931-17-590-024	The Measure of Social and Economical Development in Tunisia	csd-297	121,066
931-17-590-455	Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Infancy and Childhood	csd-1431	460,000

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
931-11-511-763	Malaria Eradication Program	--	\$1,045,000
931-17-511-033	Malaria Eradication Research	--	475,228
931-17-511-453	Malaria Immunity and Vaccination	csd-1432	277,490
931-17-511-474	Central American Malaria Research Station	--	325,000
931-17-511-485	Serological Diagnosis-Malaria	--	32,000
931-11-510-823	Epidemic Smallpox Vaccine Reserve	--	200,000
901-13-571-016	Population/Economic Growth Analysis	csd-1936	109,739
915-11-570-038	Training, Vital Statistics	--	38,201
931-11-570-101	Institutional Grant to Johns Hopkins	csd-1939	1,300,000
931-11-570-110	Institutional Grant to University of Michigan	csd-2171	1,250,000
931-11-570-802	Revision - Demographic Handbook	--	58,357
931-11-570-806	Cost-Benefit Analysis Pilot Family Planning Program	csd-1884	91,655
931-11-570-808	1970 Population Workshop	--	22,000
931-11-570-810	Demographic Services	--	16,657
931-11-570-813	Population Dynamics Unit	csd-841	--
931-11-570-817	Rationale for Population Policy Guidelines	csd-1925	72,000
931-11-570-822	Family Planning Studies Unit	csd-1439	--
931-11-570-825	Laboratories for Population Studies - Phase I	csd-2161	61,360

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
931-11-570-827	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development Development Center	csd-2166	\$ 109,000
931-11-570-833	Foreign Service Institute Course on Population	--	6,200
931-11-580-809	Communications Workshop in Family Planning	csd-1914	76,210
931-11-580-812	International Postpartum Family Planning	csd-2155	500,000
931-11-580-815	Evaluation - Family Planning Programs	csd-1185	--
931-11-590-002	Technical Support: Africa Workshop	--	42,032
931-11-590-003	Proceedings of Population Symposium	--	2,016
931-13-570-102	Institutional Grant to University of North Carolina	csd-1940	2,400,000
931-13-570-818	Multivariate Factors Influencing Fertility	csd-2153	60,909
931-13-580-801	Worldwide Grant-IPPF	csd-1837	3,500,000
931-13-580-807	Stimulation of Family Planning Services	csd-1870	700,000
931-17-570-824	Human Fertility Patterns	csd-2151	142,925
931-17-580-478	Research on Family Planning	csd-1573	--
931-17-580-479	Evaluation of International Postpartum Program	csd-1565	--
931-17-580-493	Research for Development of Birth Control Pill	csd-2169	108,500
Not yet assigned	Grant to the United Nations	--	500,000
931-11-590-759	Formulating Preschool Child Nutrition Programs	--	--

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
931-11-560-774	Nutrition Pamphlets	--	--
931-11-560-798	Nutrition Conferences	--	29,556
931-11-560-803	Technical Support	--	3,376
931-11-560-804	Scientific and Technical Nutrition Consortium	csd-1915	128,790
931-11-560-837	Nutrition Training at Columbia University	csd-1437	--
931-15-560-006	Nutrition Assessment, Brazil and Chile	--	--
931-17-560-413	Development of Protein Food Technology for Developing Countries	--	101,300
931-17-560-437	Evaluation of High Protein Supplements in Child Feeding Programs in the Philippines and Turkey	--	--
931-17-560-457	Study of Liver Disease and Nutrition in Uganda	csd-1435	--
931-17-560-458	Extending Protein Concentrates for Child Feeding by Addition of Inexpensive Simple Nitrogen Sources	csd-1441	--
931-17-560-459	Clinical Evaluation of New Protein Sources for the Prevention of Malnutrition	csd-1433	--
931-17-560-461	Development of Soy and Coconut-based Foods of High Nutritive Value for use in the Philippines	csd-1815	--
931-17-560-481	Improving Nutritive Value Cereal-based Foods	csd-1586	--
931-17-560-482	Effects of Extrusion Processing Variables on the Nutritional Quality of Inexpensive High Protein Food Mixtures	csd-1587	--

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>FY 1968 Funds</u>
931-17-560-483	Lysine Enrichment of Wheat Flour	csd-1805	\$ --
931-17-560-484	Adaption of Rice Milling Process and Development of Resultant Food Products for Use in Southeast Asia	csd-1583	--
931-17-560-492	Nutritional Improvement of Rich by Fortification	csd-2170	228,076

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Training, Engineering, Management
of Water Supply Systems
Project No. : 915-11-120-037
Contract No.: csd-1120
Began : May 1, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: April 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Training courses for nationals of cooperating countries in engineering management of water supply systems are being provided through an academic and applied training program at the University of Akron and appropriate water utilities and associated industries.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$59,259 have been obligated for this project since its initiation. Of this amount, \$15,539 was obligated in FY 1968.

Progress:

Fourteen students from ten countries attended a three-month Engineering Management of Water Supply Systems course held at the University of Akron beginning June 7, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of Institutions in
Developing Countries for Sanitary
Engineers and Research on Water
Supply and Sanitation
Project No. : 931-11-521-204
Contract No.: csd 1888, T.O. 1,2,3,4,5
Began : March 15, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: March 1969

Objectives and Description:

In March 1968 a contract was negotiated with the University of North Carolina covering the development of regional resources, including the development of institutions for the education of sanitary engineers and for the conduct of research in water supply and sanitation. Subsequent Task Orders have been added providing for: 1) conduct of special programs to prepare engineers to plan, design, construct, and operate water supply facilities; 2) to collect, study, and evaluate information for publication through correspondence, literature, search, interview, visitation, and inspection; 3) to conduct investigations and document studies on plastic pipe and various types of meters in water supply systems; 4) to develop a water demand study methodology suitable for use in developing countries; and 5) to provide technical assistance and consultation to the National Engineering University (Lima, Peru) and its special course on Design Principles of Sanitary Engineering.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$84,900 were obligated for the project. In addition, \$69,000 was obligated under project 915-11-120-037 for training activities included in the contract. A total of \$153,900 was obligated in FY 1968 for this contract.

Progress:

The International Program in Sanitary Engineering Design (IPSED) came into existence under this contract in 1962. Since that time, 70 participants have taken part in the program representing 29 developing countries in the world. The publication, "Water Supply and Sanitation in Developing Countries," has a worldwide circulation. Investigations were begun in 1965 in collaboration with the National Engineering University of Peru, pertaining to the use of local materials and design practices for water works and waste water engineering projects in that country. In addition, the curriculum for IPSED was offered in Spanish to participants in Peru. The program in Peru is being continued by the Sanitary Engineering Department of the National University with the collaboration of the University of North Carolina.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of a Manual on the
Criteria and Guidelines for AID
Community Water Supply Programs
Project No. : 931-11-521-772
PASA No. : TCR 3-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

The U. S. Public Health Service has provided services of teams of experts to examine information available in AID, and elsewhere, including field visits to the developing countries to evaluate the ability of the host country to: 1) plan and design water supply facilities; 2) construct water supply facilities giving consideration to conformance with specifications and schedules of work, quality of work, contracting procedures, and other factors affecting construction; and 3) operate existing water supply systems, giving consideration to the quantity, quality and continuity of water service provided; the number of persons served by water on the premises and from public tap; the fiscal viability of the water supply agency; and the operation and maintenance of physical facilities administration and management. These evaluations have been summarized and PHS is preparing a manual for the evaluation of water supply projects and project proposals to be used by AID, other lending agencies, by host country personnel, engineering consultants, and others engaged in water supply activities.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$105,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

All consultant visits to the field were completed. Final drafts of the proposed manual were being reviewed at the end of FY 1968.

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for two engineers, one secretary and ten man-months of consultant services.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Training, Ground Water
Development Courses
Project No. : 931-11-521-776
Contract No.: csd 1193
Began : Fiscal Year 1961
Estimated Termination Date: Indefinite

Objectives and Description:

The University of Minnesota is responsible for preparing, organizing and assisting in the conduct of short courses in Ground Water Development at the University and at selected host country institutions.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$56,943 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

In 1968, 29 participants came from 16 countries to take part in the courses in ground water development offered by the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota. The students were exposed to a variety of practical experiences in ground water development and were introduced to lectures and demonstrations by personnel who were actively engaged in the water well industry. The course consisted of two parts: developing the theoretical and physical aspects of different branches of sciences related to ground water during the first six weeks at the Minneapolis Campus; and applying the theory, from designing and drilling of wells to installation of pumps and conducting and analyzing pumping tests, for four weeks at the Forest Research Center at Cloquet, Minnesota.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Research Project for Developing an
Improved Hand Water Pump
Project No. : 931-17-520-454
Contract No.: csd 2174
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

A contract with Battelle Memorial Institute for the purpose of producing plans for a rugged, dependable hand water pump to be manufactured at a reasonable cost in developing countries has been completed. This new contract has been entered into for further research and field evaluation studies.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$24,000 were obligated for this contract in FY 1968.

Progress:

The contract was not signed until June 28, 1968.

Non-Regional: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Medical Education-Health
Manpower
Project No. : 931-11-540-212
Contract No.: csd 11171
Began : June 1, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: May 31, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Under a contract with AID, the Association of American Medical Colleges, through its Division of International Medical Education (DIME), provides technical advice and information on matters relating to international medical education. The contractor assists in recruitment of U. S. medical education personnel in various specialties. The contractor also arranges special tours and conferences for medical educators from abroad and assists in the development of affiliated relationships between U. S. medical schools and medical schools abroad. An information center on programs and activities in foreign medical teaching institutions in developing countries is maintained. Assistance is given in providing specialized training and orientation to U. S. medical personnel selected for assignments in training institutions in developing countries. Under a Task Order, the contractor is developing information needed to increase the number and improve the quality of professional health manpower in the developing countries to adequately provide preventive and curative health services. Specifically, the purpose is to acquire preliminary information necessary for a comprehensive study of the training of foreign medical graduates in the U. S.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Among the services provided under the contract are the conduct and exchange of information on international matters within the U. S. and world medical education communities. A monthly newsletter is published. DIME also offers basic secretariat services for the AID Advisory Committee on International Health and backstops the Office of War on Hunger in matters related to international medical education and manpower. At the request of the Vietnam Bureau, DIME made available to the Health Service a roster containing the names, specialties, and other data of some 7,000 U. S. physicians available for service abroad. The project staff of DIME provided the AID Advisory Committee on International Health with a Survey of AID Health Manpower Activities for FY '67, '68, and '69 (Projected). The final report of the June 23-27, 1968 Conference on the Teaching of Demography in Medical Schools, which was convened in Bogota, was translated by the project staff and submitted to the health staff of the Latin American Bureau of AID.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Consultation Services in Hospital Administration
Project No. : 931-11-540-211
Contract No.: csd 276
Began : Fiscal Year 1954
Estimated Termination Date: May 31, 1970

Objectives and Description:

Under a contract, the American Hospital Association (AHA), provides technical consultation and other services for AID in the broad field of hospitals, their planning, construction, administration and staffing. The contract includes the services of a full-time physician/administrator and his secretary, plus short-term consultants who provide required services to AID/W and to various Missions. The contractor also assists in planning, supervising and conducting training courses in hospital administration.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$15,921 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

A visit was made to Colombia to observe the operations of the SS HOPE, which is financed, in part, in the AID program of assistance to American schools and hospitals abroad. Services under the contract included attendance at a symposium at Medellin, Colombia, on staffing of medical care administration and hospital administration in the Western Hemisphere and Latin America.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Functional Analysis of Health
Center Activities in Developing
Countries
Project No. : 931-17-530-429
Contract No.: csd 832
Began : June 24, 1965
Estimated Termination Date: October 23, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Since June 1965, the Division of International Health, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health has been conducting studies in Turkey and India with the following objectives:

1) the development of methods of analysis of rural health services to be used by developing countries to evaluate their health services and plan for meeting their health manpower and financing needs; 2) the development of guidelines for determining priorities of health services; 3) the development of methods for determining sound educational programs for health workers; and 4) the development of patterns of organization of basic rural health services, including those related to family planning programs.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$328,000 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Planning, feasibility study and field trial phases of the investigation have been completed. Definitive studies are currently in progress in Eastern Turkey and in two areas of India; Bangalore and Narangwal. These are due to be completed by July 1, 1969. The final

phase of the project will concentrate on tabulation and analysis of findings and preparation of reports in Baltimore, with termination of the study in October 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

Three U. S. professionals are employed plus a fourth professional, an Indian national on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: The Measure of Social and
Economic Development in
Tunisia
Project No. : 931-17-590-024
Contract No.: csd 297
Began : June 28, 1963
Estimated Termination Date: March 31, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Since July 1963, a team of Harvard University investigators representing such technical disciplines as public health, medical anthropology, education, social and community development, and agricultural economics, have been conducting collaborative studies in Tunis (Djebel Djelloud, an urban slum community) and several rural areas elsewhere in Tunisia. These investigations are aimed at developing more reliable indicators of health and educational status, and economic and social advancement in developing countries, and to test both traditional and new hypotheses bearing on the interrelationships of alterations observed in these important variables.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$121,066 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Field observations and studies were to be concluded in July or August 1968. At the end of FY 1968 the data accumulated were in process of tabulation and analysis. Preparation of reports and integration of findings will be the major emphasis of the investigative team

and these activities will be concentrated in the Boston area during the balance of the study, which is due to conclude by March 1969. A segment of the work will also be done in Florence, Italy, where some of the staff is located.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Inter-American Investigation
of Mortality in Infancy and
Childhood
Project No. : 931-17-590-455
Contract No.: csd 1431
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: March 31, 1972

Objectives and Description:

Since July 1, 1966, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has been engaged in a study designed to determine specific and more effective ways of reducing the tremendous toll of deaths in young children that occurs in developing countries. Twelve university medical centers and national and local health authorities are collaborating in these investigations which are to be conducted in 13 study areas in eight Latin American countries. Malnutrition, inaccessibility of health and medical services, environmental and sociological conditions, controllable infectious diseases and other factors will be evaluated and practical measures to combat their effect devised. The study is expected to continue through December 1971.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$460,000 were obligated for the project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The initial planning and development phase was successfully completed in March 1968. Preparatory and organizational steps were in progress to launch the definitive phase of the study by June 30, 1968. A major accomplishment has been the enthusiastic enlistment of 12

groups of indigenous medical scientists in eight Latin American countries who will be responsible for conducting the studies in their own countries, using internationally standardized protocol and procedures, permitting comparability of findings. New research techniques have been developed for this study, including survey sampling procedures.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Malaria Eradication Program
Project No. : 931-11-511-763
PASA No. : TCR(HA) 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

Through this PASA, AID provides support for a full-time headquarters staff at the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) of the Public Health Service in Atlanta, Georgia. These personnel are responsible for administering the malaria program of AID and for maintaining continuing liaison with participating agencies and other U. S. and foreign agencies engaged in malaria activities. Commodity procurement in accordance with approved country project agreements is also the responsibility of the NCDC staff as are evaluation and training activities. Included is the development of programmed instruction materials on laboratory diagnosis of malaria which are being designed for use by malaria eradication workers throughout the world.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$1.045 million were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Following the signing on March 3, 1966, of an Inter-Agency Agreement, NCDC of PHS assumed responsibility for the organization and staffing of malaria program operations on a project services basis. The project has headquarters facilities at NCDC with current

staffing providing for 40 positions in the U. S. and eight positions overseas. Administrative and technical backstopping is provided by the headquarters for 60 additional officers assigned to malaria advisory positions in USAID Missions. Financial management and procurement are carried out through appropriate central offices at NCDC. Since June 1967, this has involved the purchase of over 92 million pounds of DDT and large orders of vehicles, sprayers, pharmaceuticals and other equipment and supplies required by the program activities in 18 countries. In the same period, the NCDC/MEP Evaluation Section conducted reviews in seven countries, participated with PAHO in reviews in nine countries and provided consultants for assessments in four countries. Operations are being conducted in malarious areas of 740 million population. In FY 1968, training courses have been conducted for 15 U. S. malaria advisors at NCDC/Atlanta, and eight courses have been conducted at MET/Manila, with 197 participants from 21 countries.

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for 2 malaria program positions, chief and assistant chief, one visiting scientist, one writer-editor, one program management officer, two administrative officers, one program analyst, one travel assistant, six evaluation officers, one biostatistician, four training officers, one research scientist, and six operations officers.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Malaria Eradication Research
Project No. : 931-17-511-033
PASA No. : RA(HA) 7-00
Began : January 17, 1962
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Specifically, the development of new or improved methods, materials and equipment for use in the malaria eradication program is the goal of this project. It is implemented by the National Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service under a PASA.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$475,228 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Many new and improved research and analytical methods needed for the malaria eradication program have been made over the past few years. The NCDC does all the storage surveillance analyses on DDT powders under the Warranty Clause of the specifications which were introduced in 1966. This work has involved examination of 3,000 to 5,000 samples per year. Other progress of work under the PASA includes:

1. Development of much improved specifications for DDT water-dispersible powder used for malaria programs.
2. A search for a substitute for DDT in cases where resistance to DDT and other chlorinated compounds has developed in the field, resulted in the discovery that malathion could be recommended.

3. Some new adulticides, larvicides, and ovicides have been found effective against anopheline vectors, and steps are being taken to evaluate their field performance and potential use in malaria programs.

4. A black light trap has been developed which shows great promise as a tool for measuring field populations of certain anopheline vectors and may have potential as a control agent.

5. New specifications and test procedures for hand-compression sprayers have been developed and are now available for this equipment.

Research in collaboration with industry enabled the development of a new package for shipment of 75% DDT powders.

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for five chemists, five entomologists, two engineers, five biological laboratory technicians, and 20 other employees serving as aides, insectary workers, clerks, stenographers, and laborers.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Malaria Immunity and
Vaccination
Project No. : 931-17-511-453
Contract No.: csd 1432
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken following development and presentation of research by the University of Illinois investigators along lines in which AID has expressed interest as contributory to the world malaria eradication program. Research is being initiated by investigating the collection, preparation and testing of antigens of mammalian malaria. The work is being performed at the University of Illinois in the Department of Zoology under a contract with AID.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$277,490 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Research continues under this project. The contractor reports that significant advances toward the development of a malaria vaccine have been made.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Central America Malaria
Project No. : 931-17-511-474
PASA No. : RA(HA) 2-67
Began : March 1, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to establish a research station to conduct field operation investigations in Central America where numerous areas are affected by mosquito resistance to DDT as well as other problems which require clear definition and special measures to assure malaria eradication. The primary purpose of the research team and facility will be to investigate the causes of program failures in specific locations in Central America and to develop practical methods of overcoming these failures. Since field conditions of Central America are representative of situations in other parts of the world, the results of the investigations will have wide applicability. The project is being implemented by the National Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service under a PASA.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$325,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The establishment of the Central American Malaria Research Station in San Salvador, El Salvador, proceeded according to plans during the first half of Fiscal Year 1968. Only four of the originally planned 13 U. S. staff members and 14 of the planned 45 country

nationals were on duty when the personnel freeze was imposed.

Although the lack of staff prevented full-scale research activities, field projects were initiated on larviciding, aerial applications of technical malathion, thermal fogging, natural resting sites for the mosquito vector, use of artificial resting sites as an index of vector populations, characterization of the local strains of parasite, anti-malarial drug acceptance, and evaluation of a combination of pyrimethamine and primaquine in mass drug distribution.

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for one malarialogist, one entomologist, and one epidemiologist health educator.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Serologic Diagnosis - Malaria
Project No. : 931-17-511-485
PASA No. : RA(HA) 5-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to develop simple, rapid, accurate methods for the serologic diagnosis of malaria which would be applicable in the worldwide malaria eradication program. The project is to develop practical methodology for the detection of malaria antibodies in human blood, utilizing such serologic techniques as hemagglutination, fluorescent antibody test and complement fixation. Emphasis will be given to the production of antigens from species of monkey malaria and the evaluation and elaboration of sensitivity and specificity of such antigens for diagnosis of human malaria. The project is carried out by the National Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service under a PASA.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$32,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

During the year, research in two areas of malaria serology was carried out: 1) evaluation of the indirect hemmagglutination (IH) test; 2) evaluation of the indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFA). In relation to (1), studies carried out in four countries in the Western Hemisphere indicate that the technique may have some merit

for survey purposes. Preliminary study indicates that performance of the IFA test by machine may be feasible. Further studies are planned.

U. S. Staffing:

One medical officer, one technologist, one technician, and one laboratory aide were provided.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Epidemic Smallpox Vaccine
Reserve
Project No. : 931-11-510-823
PASA No. : WOH(HA) 12-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to establish a reserve of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine suitable for jet injection use in the prevention of the epidemic spread of smallpox primarily in countries which have organized a national immunization program. AID/W requested the Public Health Service to establish a vaccine reserve to meet emergency requirements for jet injectable smallpox vaccine in countries other than those in the U. S.-supported West Africa program. The epidemic reserve is intended to meet situations which may unexpectedly require the immediate availability of vaccine for epidemic control by jet injection mass vaccination.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$200,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

This was a new project. No activity was reported as of June 30, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Population/Economic Growth
Analysis Presentation
Project No. : 901-13-570-016
Contract No.: csd-1936
Began : June 25, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: February 25, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provided for a contract with General Electric Company to formulate suitable analytical models to assist USAIDs and host country organizations analyze certain consequences of differences in birthrates and other demographic rates.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$109,739 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1968. There is no progress to report as of June 30, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Training Program for Vital Statistics
and Measurement of Population Change
Project No. : 915-11-570-038
PASA No. : 1T-1-68 PHS
Began : Fiscal Year 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The National Center for Health Statistics, U. S. Public Health Service, through a PASA, has developed and is administering a training program in measurement of population change, including vital statistics and sample registration surveys and evaluation of family planning for personnel of developing countries. This includes applied and academic training.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$38,201 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Seven participants were enrolled in the training program which began in September 1967. They were from India, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Turkey. Their program included studies at the National Center for Health Statistics, at the University of North Carolina and field training. Three participants from Pakistan attended the workshop on Family Planning conducted by the Community and Family Studies Center of the University of Chicago.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Institutional Grant to
Johns Hopkins University
Project No. : 931-11-570-101
Contract No.: csd-1939
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of FAA Act of 1966 to develop within Johns Hopkins University specialized competency in the population and family planning field and in international health. The University plans to strengthen its educational competence by expanding its teaching capacity, curriculum and opportunities for students' practical experience in international health, population dynamics and family planning as related to the needs of the less developed countries. Further development of research capability in these fields will be an integral part of this institution's program and will be closely related to its educational activities.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.3 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This grant was made late in FY 1968. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Institutional Grant to University
of Michigan
Project No. : 931-11-570-110
Contract No.: csd-2171
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of the FAA of 1966 to develop within the University of Michigan specialized competency in population planning in developing nations. This grant will substantially increase the staff and other resources of the Center for Population Planning in the School of Public Health. It will also facilitate the participation of other University centers, departments and institutes possessing skills related to the population field, thereby providing a multidisciplinary approach to population issues in less developed countries. This grant is expected to give greater emphasis to problems and needs of developing nations. Its expanded development will permit additional resources for training AID personnel and foreign participants along with increasing its potential to assist AID in its research needs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$1.250 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Some of the projects currently being carried out by the staff of the center are:

- a) Studies of intrauterine contraceptive devices in Pakistan, Taichung and Detroit;
- b) Research seminars on induced abortion;
- c) Surveys of state and local health and welfare department family planning activities in the United States;
- d) Surveys of teaching family planning in schools of nursing in the United States; and
- e) Wayne County postpartum study.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Revision of Demographic Methods
Handbook

Project No. : 931-11-570-802

PASA No. : WOH(CA) 7-67

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: June 1969

Objectives and Description:

The U. S. Bureau of the Census through a PASA is preparing a book on statistical methods for demographers that will be a complete revision of an out-of-print text prepared in 1951 by Professor A. J. Jaffee. This project is to provide up-to-date methodology useful in international and domestic population work. Bureau of the Census will revise and rewrite in collaboration with the original author "The Handbook of Statistical Methods for Demographers." It will include substantive areas such as collection and processing of demographic data, population size and distribution, marriage and divorce, etc. It will serve as a reference work and text in demography. It will focus on demographic methods as they apply to the international area and review methods applicable to statistically underdeveloped countries. The book will include about 25 chapters. Substantive areas include basic sources, collection and processing of demographic data, population size and distribution, and composition and change, and general methodology.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$58,357 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Preparation of text is in process.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation
of Pilot Family Planning Programs

Project No. : 931-11-570-806

Contract No.: csd-1884

Began : March 18, 1968

Estimated Termination Date: September 18, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Pennsylvania State University, through a contract with AID, will develop methodology for the evaluation of costs and benefits of family planning programs, and provide guidelines for the evaluation of on-going programs. The contractor will provide a set of standards, forms and procedures for cost-benefit analyses of family planning programs. The project is to be carried out in two phases.

1. In an effort to identify the methodological problems associated with cost-benefit analysis, the contractor will (a) conduct complete literature review, and (b) develop a workable model to be used in evaluation.

2. After collecting, cataloguing and analyzing cost and performance data from ongoing programs abroad, the Contractor will complete the detailed empirical study of costs and benefits of family planning, including variations under different approaches.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$91,655 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

In addition to supplying AID with trip reports to the several countries visited by Dr. Robinson, the principal investigator, two

papers were submitted to AID in May 1968: 1) "Conceptual and Methodological Problems Connected with Cost-Effectiveness Studies of Family Planning Programs," Working Paper No. 1; and 2) "Measuring the Economic Benefits of Population Control: A Critical Review of the Literature," Working Paper No. 2.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: 1970 Population Workshop
Project No. : 931-11-570-808
PASA No. : WOH(CA)-9-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

A Participating Agency Service Agreement with the Bureau of the Census is for the purpose of improving 1970 censuses in the less developed countries by creation of a 1970 Population and Housing Census procedure model for developing countries; and by the promotion of and instruction in the use of the model through a worldwide workshop program.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$22,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Though this project was funded in FY 1968, activities were to be initiated during FY 1969.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Demographic Services

Project No. : 931-11-570-810

PASA No. : WOH(CA)-10-68

Began : May 1968

Estimated Termination Date: FY 1969, with option
for planned renewal.

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for a Participating Agency Service Agreement with the Bureau of the Census to develop an adequate demographic data system and the machinery by which data may be evaluated, stored and rapidly retrieved at reasonable cost.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$16,657 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

This was a new project. Recruitment and staffing for the International Demographic Statistics Center was undertaken immediately. The center was assigned adequate quarters at the main Census Bureau Complex in Suitland, Maryland. Efforts to establish a worldwide demographic data system were initiated. Software development for computer planning and programming was begun. Analysis of data for specific countries listed as priority by AID was started. The first version of a computer program to handle fertility models was initiated. Progress was made on the collection of family planning service statistics and the refinement of methods of analyzing these data. The development of a library facility to provide access to population/family planning information not readily computerized was initiated.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Population Dynamics Unit

Project No. : 931-11-570-813

Contract No.: csd-841

Began : June 15, 1965

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This is a grant to Johns Hopkins University to establish an academic unit within the Division of International Health, with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of population and family planning programs through developing needed manpower in population and related disciplines; designing improved procedures for program implementation and assuring that consultants are available when needed.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Research has included:

- a) Population study in rural health centers in Punjab, India to determine ways in which rural health centers can be used effectively for family planning activities. The research plan includes measuring the positive effects of optimum health care of children, on the acceptance of IUD's and other contraceptives by mothers;
- b) Lagos family health project activities in the general demographic survey of Lagos have included: a population sample of 15,000 was drawn, a basic sociodemographic data card and an attitude questionnaire developed, pretests were done, household

interviews were completed, and data coded and punched out cards. Eleven family planning clinics have been started in Lagos City. Factors influencing utilization of family planning are being followed on the members of one percent sample who visit the clinic.

In Ilesha and Lagos the effects of comprehensive care provided by general practice nurses on the acceptance of family planning are being studied;

- c) A computer model to be applied to any population group has been developed. On stimulated populations basic demographic rates and population growth rates can be computed based on variation of such parameters as marriage age and child spacings;
- d) In Chile, methodology is being developed to streamline health planning.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Rationale for Population Policy
Guidelines

Project No. : 931-11-570-817

Contract No.: csd-1925

Began : June 27, 1968

Estimated Termination Date: December 27, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to organize a series of study sessions to define optimal population policies for economic and social development, which may guide policy formulation by AID and cooperating countries.

The objectives of this project are to bring together scholars from a variety of fields related to population in order that they may both summarize what is known and what needs to be learned about the effects of population composition and change on the following: education, urbanization, family structure, social change, per capita income, savings and investments, political organization, health and health services, the quality of the environment, food supply, employment and composition of the labor force. This effort would be aimed at developing countries by examining the relationship between population change and the elements of economic and social development.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$72,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The contractor has established a reasonable timetable to bring together the various experts to present their views. The first meeting

was held at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, September 1968. Additional meetings are being planned, according to the contract agreement.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Family Planning Studies Unit
Project No. : 931-11-570-822
Contract No.: c&d-1439
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project aids in the establishment, within the School of Public Health of the University of Hawaii, of a population and family planning unit which contributes toward the development of family planning programs. Countries in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asian areas are expected to benefit the most from the program in Hawaii. Research is aimed at motivational factors involved in family planning activities.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Unit is offering degree training programs with special concentration on population studies and family planning. The Unit serves as a resource center at the University for research, consultation, and short-term training for the field personnel engaged in family planning and demographic studies especially in the South Pacific and Asian areas. The project focuses particularly on family planning problems and projects in East Asian Countries.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Laboratories for Population
Studies - Phase I

Project No. : 931-11-570-825

Contract No.: csd-2161

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for a contract with the University of North Carolina to prepare detailed proposals for establishing two or more population studies laboratories overseas, to provide the infrastructure for testing various population measurement instruments and techniques and for obtaining pertinent statistical information under controlled population conditions.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$61,360 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Under Phase I of the contract, University personnel are planning to visit a number of selected countries to investigate potential sites for locating the laboratories.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Organization for Economic Cooperation
and Development Development Center

Project No. : 931-11-570-827

Contract No.: csd-2166

Began : June 27, 1968

Estimated Termination Date: December 26, 1969

Objectives and Description:

A grant has been provided to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to support the establishment of a population program development center at the OECD Development Center.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$109,000 have been obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

This project was signed at the end of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report as of June 30, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Foreign Service Institute Course
on Population Matters
Project No. : 931-11-570-833
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

An agreement with the Foreign Service Institute provides for FSI to organize and conduct a one-week course of orientation on population matters for senior State, AID, U. S. Intelligency Agency and Peace Corps personnel, to give them an introduction to family planning policy and programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$6,200 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

This course was conducted for approximately 25 people in June 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Communications Workshop in
Family Planning
Project No. : 931-11-580-809
Contract No.: csd-1914
Began : May 15, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: May 14, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The University of North Carolina has contracted to conduct a workshop in coordination with AID population officers and various institutions for country information officers of population agencies' family planning programs in East Asia, Vietnam and NESAC countries in Bangkok in December 1968. Training will be designed specifically for working information officers of host countries who have key responsibilities along with program administrators in the population and health fields.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$76,210 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

Planning for the proposed workshop was initiated during the final months of FY 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: International Postpartum Family
Planning Program

Project No. : 931-11-580-812

Contract No.: csd-2155

Began : June 28, 1968

Estimated Termination Date: June 27, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project consists of a grant to the Population Council to support the rapid expansion of the postpartum concept of family planning to as many large maternity hospitals in the developing countries as cooperation and funds will allow.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$500,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

This project was signed at the end of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report as of June 30, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Evaluation of Family Planning Programs

Project No. : 931-11-580-815

Contract No.: csd-1185

Began : May 31, 1966

Estimated Termination Date: May 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The Population Council Inc. will develop standard criteria and procedures of evaluation in large-scale family planning programs, including work on improving sampling methods for collection of vital statistics, preparation of a knowledge, attitudes, and practices manual and an evaluation methods manual, in order to provide a sounder basis for program guidance in population programs.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Handbook for Service Statistics in Family Planning Programs (the evaluation manual) has been printed and distributed to AID in accordance with the contract. It has also been distributed to field staff and others. Development of a general purpose computer program for the analysis of knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey data is in progress. Data from a KAP survey in Morocco have been tabulated, and service statistics from the Council's Postpartum Program are being processed. Statistics on IUD retention are being tabulated in collaboration with researchers at the University of Michigan. Two volumes of Selected Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) Questionnaires were issued in August 1967. A third volume will

consist of French language questionnaires from Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Belgium. Publication of the Manual of Survey Research Procedures for Family Planning Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Studies is now scheduled for the spring of 1969. Council staff have begun work on a Manual on Population Growth Estimation.

NON-REGIONAL.
Project Name: Technical Support
Project No. : 931-11-590-002
Began : March 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides support for consultant expenditures and other general backstopping costs.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$42,032 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

FY 1968 funding included activities such as two population workshops held in Africa in August 1967 under joint sponsorship of the Bureau for Africa and the Office of War on Hunger, and a survey by a three-man team to assist various Missions in Africa develop initial population/family planning programs; miscellaneous requisitions for films and literature are also included.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Proceedings of Population Symposium

Project No. : 931-11-590-003

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

Funds were provided for a contract to edit proceedings of population symposium of the Pacific Science Congress, held in Tokyo in August 1966.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$2,016 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project was completed in November 1967.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Institutional Grant to University
of North Carolina
Project No. : 931-13-570-102
Contract No.: csd-1940
Began : June 19, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 1975

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop within the University of North Carolina specialized competency in the population and family planning field. The objective of this project is to build the strongest possible multidisciplinary competence for research, training and service in the population/family planning field through the Carolina Population Center and substantive departments of the University of North Carolina. The ultimate objective will be to generate important new inputs of technical knowledge, create expert personnel and training capacity for AID personnel and foreign participants, and consultative support for AID in its international assistance efforts in population and family planning activities.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$2.400 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This grant was made late in Fiscal Year 1968. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Multivariate Factors Influencing
Fertility
Project No. : 931-13-570-818
Contract No.: csd-2153
Began : June 25, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: December 25, 1969

Objectives and Description:

A contract with Harvard University has been made to study in several countries with distinct cultures, the degree to which changes in the level of living, fertility, and mortality are interdependent. Phase I will permit development and pretesting of the questionnaire.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$60,909 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

The principal investigator, David M. Heer, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Demography, Harvard University, School of Public Health, is devising a set of intermediate goals, including (but not limited to): determining the variables with the most influence on fertility behavior and family planning acceptance in less developed countries; designing and pretesting a questionnaire; reviewing potential subcontractors; designing a methodology and plan for Phase II.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Worldwide Grant - IPPF

Project No.: 931-13-580-801

Contract No.: csd-1837

Began: October 23, 1967

Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project uses the established channel of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) to provide assistance to private voluntary association and organization affiliates to make family planning services and information freely available on a voluntary basis.

Provisions:

Proposals for assistance to family planning association and organization affiliates are of two forms:

- a) Financial support for local costs of specific programs and projects including training and personal services; expenses related to the conduct of educational programs and clinical services;
- b) U. S. commodities in support of affiliates activities.

The project functions worldwide except for programs and projects in the LA region, which are funded under a separate LA grant with IPPF/Western Hemisphere. U. S. commodities are furnished to LA under a WOH grant.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$3.5 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The grant was made late in FY 1968, therefore, there is no progress to report. A comprehensive report for the first year of the grant's operations is not due in AID until March 31, 1969.

NON-REGIONAL
Project Name: Stimulation of Family Planning
Services
Project No. : 931-13-580-807
Contract No.: csd 1870
Began : January 19, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: January 18, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The long-range objective of this project is to encourage the development of national family planning programs in the less developed countries. A three-year grant between AID and the Pathfinder Fund provides funds to enable the Pathfinder Fund to expand its program of assisting interested groups and individuals not eligible for support from governments or from international or large private organizations. The objectives of the Pathfinder Fund under this grant are to:

- 1) Find and select qualified organizations and individuals in less developed countries who are interested in providing family planning services on a voluntary basis to persons to whom such services are not otherwise available;
- 2) Train likely personnel (physicians, midwives, nurses, administrators) for work in family planning action programs in key areas;
- 3) Supply pioneering organizations and individuals with contraceptives, audiovisual, medical and other supplies, and funds for salaries and other administrative expenses; and
- 4) Motivate potential acceptors to practice family planning.

Funds are provided to augment the Grantee's resources for making small grants to initiate and extend family planning services. Priority is given to new approaches to family planning and the distribution of contraceptives.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$700,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A comprehensive report is to be submitted to AID in January 1969 for the first year of operations under the grant. During the first five months of operation under the grant, the Grantee's staff were so successful in identifying, stimulating and utilizing potential sub-grantees that AID obligations were increased.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Human Fertility Patterns -
Determinants and Consequences
Project No. : 931-17-570-824
Contract No.: csd-2151
Began : June 28, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: December 28, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The primary objective of the project is to obtain a comprehensive analysis of and report on the determinants and consequences of human fertility patterns with broad reference to the formation of AID policy in less developed countries. Specifically needed is more research in countries which have ongoing family planning programs, to determine how to measure program effectiveness more precisely allowing for difference in environmental factors including governmental inputs. The identification and evaluation of important environmental factors contributing to decline in birth rates in these countries is the central problem for accurately evaluating the impact of resources used in the programs. AID has contracted with the RAND Corporation to carry out this project.

AID Financing:

Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$142,925 were obligated for this project in FY 1968.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1968. There is no progress to report as of June 30, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Research on Family Planning
Project No. : 931-17-580-478
Contract No.: csd-1573
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This is a research contract with the Pathfinder Fund to establish a Family Planning Evaluation Center to analyze part of data collected from 71,900 women in 82 countries who have been provided with IUDs. The study of the effectiveness of a variety of devices and methods is a basic part of this research.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Vital information on the insertion and rejection rate of IUDs has been quantified. The Pathfinder Fund has excellent opportunities for evaluating information on uses of contraceptives both in the public and private sectors. An excellent reporting system on field testing facilities has been developed. New contraceptive designs are being developed.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Evaluation Studies of an International
Postpartum Family Planning Program
Project No. : 931-17-580-479
Contract No.: csd-1565
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This is a research grant to the Population Council to test, through a large-scale experimental project, the effectiveness of the Council's international postpartum family planning program of providing family planning education and techniques to mothers following childbirth in large hospitals.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Population Council has organized, since 1966, and supported a large-scale postpartum program in 25 hospitals in 19 cities in 14 countries around the world. A report on the first year of operation of this study has been issued by the Population Council, No. 22 in "Studies in Family Planning."

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Research for Development for a
Once-a-Month Birth Control Pill
Project No. : 931-17-580-493
Contract No.: csd-2169
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1971

Objectives and Description:

A research grant to the Worcester Foundation for Experimental
Biology is to support research aimed at development of a once-a-month
pill.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$108,500 were obligated for this
project.

Progress:

This grant was established late in FY 1968. There is no progress
to report.

NON-REGIONAL

Project Name: Grant to United Nations

Project No. : not yet assigned

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The U. S. Government provided \$500,000 to the Secretary General's Population Trust Fund of the United Nations in FY 1968 to develop programs and projects in the population and family planning fields to be carried out by various U. N. organizations.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$500,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Grant was made late in FY 1968. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Formulating Preschool Child Nutrition
Programs
Project No. : 931-11-590-759
PA&SA No. : TCR-1-66 and 3 Amendments
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Termination Date: June 30, 1968

Objectives and Description:

As the first step in a worldwide attack on the problem of child malnutrition, particularly in preschool children, funding was provided for reconnaissance group of experts to visit nine countries. Investigations centered on present or potential needs for implementing national nutrition programs. The teams prepared reports based on their findings recommending the general nature of possible projects and the composition of task forces which would assist in developing comprehensive plans and projects for combating malnutrition in preschool children.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In cooperating with AID, Nutrition Program of the National Institutes of Health carried out surveys in less developed countries using nutritional experts from the U. S. Government, private industry, and research sources. Reports submitted are as follows:

Thailand	May 1966
Peru	November 1966
Brazil	December 1966
Zambia	July 1966
Uganda	July 1966
Sudan	July 1966
Philippines	March 1967
Korea	March 1967
Malaysia	March 1967

Teams determined that indigenous resources were sufficient to warrant launching programs in Thailand, Peru, Brazil, the Philippines and Korea. Limited activities were recommended for Zambia, Uganda, and Sudan. The team that visited Malaysia advised that it was premature to consider Malaysia for a comprehensive program.

The unavailability of AID funds to support implementation of comprehensive programs has been the major limiting factor in all countries which the teams found ready for such programs. Of the countries visited, only in the Philippines have steps been taken to launch a comprehensive program to combat nutrition (AID/csd-1584 between AID and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute).

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for services of four nutrition experts on a consultant basis.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Pamphlets
Project No. : 931-11-560-774
PASA No. : TCR(HA) 5-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project was for the purpose of collecting material for the possible development of pamphlets on nutrition: one to define the concept of nutrition; another to relate nutrition to other sectors of social and economic development such as agriculture, public health, education, industry and community development; and one to outline techniques for integrating nutrition programming into overall multi-sector development programs. Examples of illustrative experiences in various countries were provided from consultation with the three agencies most experienced in dealing with problems of malnutrition in developing countries, i.e., FAO, WHO, and UNICEF.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A report outlining proposed contents of the pamphlets has been prepared.

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for funding of international travel costs of one medical officer and one program analyst from the staff of the Nutrition Section, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service under AID technical support service agreement with DHEW.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Conferences
(Regional Cooperation)
Project No. : 931-11-560-798
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1968

Objectives and Description:

Under this project funds were provided to assist the Regional Bureaus in carrying out regional workshops on nutrition, food technology, marketing, etc.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$29,556 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

In FY 1968, workshops were held in Lima, Peru; and Dakar, Senegal. Following the meetings representatives from several of the participating countries were able to establish national policies and coordinating councils on nutrition in their own countries.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Technical Support
Project No. : 931-11-560-803
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

An ad hoc advisory committee has been established to provide advice and guidance to AID on its nutrition and child feeding programs. The committee meets biannually for approximately two-day sessions and offers advice on policies and scientific and technical aspects of new program developments. Project funds are used to pay travel and per diem for the committee members to meet in Washington, D. C.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$3,376 were obligated.

Progress:

These committee members who serve without compensation offer scientific and technical expertise in nutrition and child feeding matters and meet biannually in Washington.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Scientific and Technical
Nutrition Consortium
Project No. : 931-11-560-804
Contract No.: csd-1915
Began : June 12, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 12, 1970

Objectives and Description:

Under this project AID finances the League for International Food Education (L.I.F.E.), a consortium of scientific societies composed of: The American Association of Cereal Chemists, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Oil Chemists' Society, the Institute of Food Technologists, and the Volunteers of International Technical Assistance. The objective of LIFE is to provide, on request, technical advice and information on nutrition and food science and technology; to assist in recruitment of experts for special assignments; and to stimulate the interchange of ideas, information, and program experiences. The services of the Consortium are available to USAIDs, to local governments, voluntary agencies, the Peace Corps, and international organizations.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds totaling \$128,790 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A grant agreement was signed on June 12, 1968. This was a new project initiated at the end of FY 1968. Information requests are being processed at a rate of 15-20 per month, and an informative monthly newsletter is being distributed to 2,000 readers.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Training at
Columbia University
Project No. : 931-11-560-837
Contract No.: csd-1437
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Under a contract with Columbia University's Institute of Nutrition Sciences, special short-term intensive training in nutrition and food science in the U. S. is offered. Advisory services to help establish nutrition curricula for regional training facilities is provided also.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The first intensive course was held at Columbia from September 1967 to January 1968; 11 students received certificates of completion. The training is unique and the personnel resource at Columbia made it possible for AID to provide curriculum development assistance to the Industrial University of Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia, in 1968. Columbia University personnel assisted also in a seminar held in Mexico City in March 1968, at which Latin American delegates from 13 countries met to identify training needs in Latin America and to agree on a regional short-term middle level nutrition course.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Services, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Assessment, Brazil
and Chile
Project No. : 931-15-560-006
PASA No. : TCR 5-66 and 3 Amendments
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

Two field activities on the testing and evaluation of nutritional efficiency and acceptability of high protein foods, which are supported by AID under a PASA with the Nutrition Section of the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service, have been underway in Brazil and Chile. The results of these activities will have strong influence on the development of new foods and food concentrates and will be used in formulating worldwide nutrition programs.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Two consultants made two trips to Brazil in January 1966 to consult with the University of Recife regarding Vitamin A studies at the Pedro Segundo Hospital and in a village setting. They reported the study progressing on schedule, well organized and yielding consistent data. In December 1966, Dr. George Bunce, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry and Nutrition at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, reviewed the projects. He reported that while results could not be completely evaluated without further analysis, it appeared that when Vitamin A is available to infants, there was some doubt as to the efficiency of absorption in children from ages of four to nine. No additional funds were available at that time. Dr. Bunce believed,

however, and NIH personnel agree, that justification exists for further studies of Vitamin A in Recife. It is felt that continued support could also mean further growth of centers of scientific competence in the fields of health and nutrition for Brazil.

U. S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for the services of two nutrition experts on a consultant basis and for a contract with the University of California.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of Protein Food Technology
for the Developing Countries
Project No. : 931-17-560-413
PASA No. : RA-12-00
Began : June 26, 1964
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This project was initiated in FY 1967 and was carried out under a PASA with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The purpose was to develop and perfect a small soybean processing unit which could be used to produce several types of food including nutritious beverages for infants and soy flour for child feeding.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$101,300 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The objective was achieved and the project was completed in FY 1968. Three regional laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperated under the supervision of Dr. Samuel Hoover to perfect the soybean processing unit.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Evaluation of High Protein
Supplements in Child Feeding
Programs in the Philippines
and Turkey
Project No. : 931-17-560-437
PASA No. : RA 1-65 and Amendment #1
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

The primary objective of the project was to evaluate the effects on children's health and growth resulting from the addition of protein-rich soy and coconut products to school lunch programs in two countries -- the Philippines and Turkey. Procedures were to be developed for introducing protein supplements into a variety of indigenous foods, and methods were to be recommended for preparing nutritious and palatable foods to be used in these feeding programs. The two country studies were to provide the basic data on nutritional values needed to plan balanced U. S. surplus food programs.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In FY 1965 a contract was negotiated by the National Institutes of Health of the PHS, with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, for research studies on the evaluation of high protein supplements in child feeding operations in the Philippines and Turkey. The project in the Philippines was initiated at the beginning of school in September 1965 and continued throughout the next three school years. The studies in Turkey were never implemented as the Turkish Govern-

ment failed to finalize a working agreement with VPI. It was recommended in September 1966 the project phase with Turkey be cancelled. In June 1967 the funds earmarked for Turkey, with the exception of \$6,500, were used to expand the research in the Philippines.

A final report should be submitted soon.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Study of Liver Disease
and Nutrition in Uganda
Project No. : 931-17-560-457
Contract No.: csd-1435
Began : September 7, 1966
Termination Date: September 7, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This is a research program which is being carried on under contractual arrangements between AID and Harvard University. The program is directed toward a study of liver disease and nutrition in Uganda. The objective of the study is to determine the role of environmental factors, particularly dietary hepatotoxins, in causing cirrhosis and/or hepatoma of the liver.

Since these toxins have been found in many common foods grown and extensively used in underdeveloped countries, this research will provide knowledge vital to AID Missions in determining the types of food crops that should be encouraged or the kinds of improvements in crop harvesting, storage and processing that may be necessary to insure the nontoxicity of basic foods such as grains and groundnuts. This knowledge is of concern also in food distribution programs of the U. S., especially as related to grain, peanuts, etc.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project was to be terminated in September 1968 and a final report was to be submitted at that time.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Extending Protein Concentrates
for Child Feeding by Addition of
Inexpensive Simple Nitrogen Sources
Project No. : 931-17-560-458
Contract No.: csd-1441
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project, under contractual arrangements with AID, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP), is designed to test the validity of the concept that protein of high biological value can be extended for children by dilution with inexpensive and simple nitrogen sources. New approaches to the problem of increasing available protein food sources could have a beneficial effect on worldwide AID nutrition programs.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Work proceeded as planned on the first phase of the project. This included tests to determine the extent to which dried milk could be safely extended for healthy, preschool children of various ages by dilution with glycerine and diammonium citrate.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Clinical Evaluation of New Protein
Sources for the Prevention of
Malnutrition
Project No. : 931-17-560-459
Contract No.: csd-1433
Began : June 27, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project, which was initiated in 1966, finances a study to evaluate high-protein foodstuffs and concentrates in terms of their effectiveness in supplying protein requirements of malnourished infants and children. Results will provide a resource whereby foodstuffs developed for and/or submitted to AID can be tested critically prior to wide scale use in government or commercial child feeding activities. The British-American Hospital, Lima, Peru is the contractor.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Clinical evaluation of various protein sources for treating marasmus and kwashiorkor have been carried out and reported on. Additional foods are being evaluated.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of Soy and Coconut-
based Foods of High Nutritive Value
for Use in the Philippines
Project No. : 931-17-560-461
Contract No.: csd-1815
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project, under contract with Cornell University, is for the purpose of developing processes for manufacturing soy and coconut-based foods on a scale and of a simplicity appropriate to the socioeconomic requirements of relatively small population centers in countries such as the Philippines. Studies will be made of the effects of processing on clinical and nutritional values of the products and on flavor and acceptability. A pilot plant for the manufacture of new soy-based products has been established at the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture. Philippine personnel will be trained in manufacturing and other processes. Because of the economic importance of coconuts in the Philippines, studies will be undertaken to develop similar processing technologies for protein rich foods from this source.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A number of soy-based products were prepared and tested for acceptance. Larger quantities of high quality soy flour are to be made available for the food development work.

Emphasis in the latter phase of the project is being given to coconut-based foods which are to be studied for amino acid analysis, nutritional evaluation, and other taste characteristics.

A review of the project by Cornell is under way to ascertain if goals are being met. A number of commercial companies have concurrently been conducting related pilot projects and discussions have been held between these companies and Cornell.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Improving the Nutritive Value
of Cereal-based Foods
Project No. : 931-17-560-481
Contract No.: csd-1586
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the research to be carried out under this project is to improve the nutritional value of wheat-based food by supplementation and process modification. This is to be achieved without decreasing the food acceptability to the consumer public in two food deficit areas of the world. The work will investigate the processing and preparative techniques involved in making chappatica and roti (Pakistan), and cous-cous (North Africa), and will determine and measure quality criteria and develop quality parameters. The work will be done by incorporating known nutrition supplements and by determining how milling and other processes may be modified to maximize the recovery and use of nutritionally valuable constituents of wheat that would otherwise be used only for feed.

The supplementation studies will be carried out in three phases: a survey phase at Kansas State University and in Pakistan and Morocco; an experimental phase at Kansas State University involving formulations and processing techniques; and a field testing phase involving acceptability testing also in Pakistan and North Africa.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Work on the project, under contract with Kansas State University, was started in January 1968. The survey phase of the research has been completed. Samples of protein-rich raw materials were obtained from each of the test areas and were shipped to Kansas State University. A study is now underway to determine the best methods of adding high protein supplements during processing. Experimentation will focus on fortification of cereal foods.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Effects of Extrusion Processing
Variables on the Nutritional Quality
of Inexpensive High Protein Food
Mixtures
Project No. : 931-17-560-482
Contract No.: csd-1587
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: December 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to complement an ongoing project that the University of California is carrying out in Chile. Vegetable-fish protein mixtures are being investigated for use in the feeding of preschool children, infants, and lactating women.

Investigators are studying the effects of the extrusion processing variables of temperature and pressure and processing time upon the nutritional quality and acceptability of vegetable-fish and other high protein mixtures. The storage stability of the different products are to be examined under typical Chilean conditions utilizing practical packaging materials.

The University of California, Department of Food Science and Technology (Davis), will train Chilean nationals in the techniques of food analysis, processing, acceptability testing and nutritional analysis. Production facilities are to be established in the Institute of Food Science and Technology, University of Chile (Santiago) to investigate the variables of time, temperature and pressure upon the extrusion process of vegetable-based protein foods which could

be added to the Chilean diet to increase the available protein in the diet of the infant and preschool population. The feeding trials are to be conducted in conjunction with the Department of Pediatrics of the Medical School, University of Chile.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Due to a series of strikes in Chile, the project was delayed approximately six months. Equipment has now been installed at the University of Chile and became operative in January 1969. Testing has now begun. To accelerate the work, a full-time staff member of the University of California has now been detailed to Chile for a one-year period to assist in the tests.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Lysine Enrichment of Wheat Flour
Project No. : 931-17-560-483
Contract No.: csd-1805
Began : June 27, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 26, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The object of this project is to supplement current knowledge about the amino acid supplementation of wheat flour as a means of upgrading the nutritional utility and impact of diets. This project is being conducted by the British American Hospital in Lima, Peru, under clinical supervision at three different levels of lysine supplementation. High protein wheat flour is used as the major source of protein. The results of this investigation plus the availability of lysine commercially make this project of utmost importance.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The most recent results show a notable supplementary effect of lysine in children who receive wheat as the main source of protein in their diets. The equivalent 0.11% lysine enrichment of ordinary wheat flour produced striking improvement in weight gain and in apparent nitrogen retention while maintaining normal serum protein and plasma amino acid levels.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Adaption of an Integrated Rice Milling
Process and Development of Resultant
Food Products for Use in Southeast
Asia
Project No. : 931-17-560-484
Contract No.: csd-1583
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of: 1) determining the applicability and adaptability of a rice milling process, newly developed in the U. S., to countries of Southeast Asia; and 2) to provide knowledge which is required to make this technologically advanced process commercially viable in the developing region, within the scope of the specific objectives. The Riviana Foods, Inc., of Houston, Texas, will adapt its potential integrated rice milling procedure (X-M Process) involving use of hexane solvent to meet the conditions prevailing in the rice producing and consuming areas of Southeast Asia.

AID Financing:

No FY 1968 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The final report submitted shows that the process can be used for improving the milling of the strains of rice found in Southeast Asia. The second phase of the project was not undertaken. The results of this project answered the question originally proposed.

One difficulty with the Riviana process is the fact that it required a very large quantity of patty rice as a backlog against the milling. It cannot be done on a small scale. It requires the coop-

eration of a large rice producer, and only one had been found in Thailand by Riviana which would have sufficient rice to make the process economical. The future application of the process is an industrial undertaking. Negotiations are underway to determine if some type of a cooperative arrangement can be made in Thailand to use this process.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutritional Improvement of
Rice by Fortification
Project No. : 931-17-560-492
Contract No.: csd-2170
Began : June 30, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to evaluate the quantitative and qualitative effect on infants and young children who are fed rice which has been fortified with the limiting amino acids, lysine and threonine. The research, which is to be carried out by the Harvard School of Public Health, will include a survey, animal feeding trials, institutional field demonstration and eventually practical introduction through a study of marketing patterns by which to introduce fortification into the usual commercial channels. The study is to be made in Thailand and the first team is expected to be in the field in January 1969.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 grant funds amounting to \$228,076 were obligated.

Progress:

The first team visit has been completed and initial work is underway at Harvard and in Thailand.

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Africa Region
June 30, 1968 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>CAMEROON</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Arlan Rosenbloom, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	John P. McEnany	PHS
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Neal H. Ewen	PHS
<u>CHAD</u>		
Public Health Physician	Charles Von Pohle, M.D.	AID
Health Education Advisor	Herman Marshall	AID
Sanitarian	Robert Tyson	PHS
Public Health Nurse	Louise Crosby	PHS
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Bernard Lourie, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Russell Charter	PHS
<u>DAHOMY</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Bernard D. Challenor, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Jeannell A. Ray	PHS
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Niels H. Poulsen, M.D.	AID
Public Health Physician	John D. Fouts, M.D.	AID
Nursing Education Advisor	Catherine Brophy	AID
Public Health Nurse	Esther Mooneyhan	AID
Public Health Nursing Advisor	Audrey Lindgren	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Walker Williams	PHS
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Lawrence Cowper	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Epidemiology)	Samuel Putnam	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Herbert Schloming	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Roger Grenier	PHS

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

ETHIOPIA, Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS Continued

Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Philip Smart	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Delbert Gertstenberger	PHS

GABON

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Mark D. LaPointe	PHS

GHANA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	David Melchinger, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	James O. Lewis	PHS

GUINEA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Joel G. Breman, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Donald Malberg	PHS

IVORY COAST

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Robert C. Hogan	PHS

LIBERIA

Chief Public Health Advisor	Arthur Shelamer, M.D.	AID
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Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	David M. Thompson, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Dennis Olson	PHS

Liberia Medical Center Project - PASA/PHS		
Project Director	George Berg, M.D.	PHS
Hospital Administrator	Louis Gordon	PHS
Sanitarian	Charles Stanley	PHS
Sanitarian	Bruce Adams	PHS
Nurse Educator	Dorothy DeLooff	PHS
Nurse Educator	Marian Nighman	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Isom Herron	PHS
Administrative Officer	Timothy Shea	PHS
Business Manager	Hugh Quigley	PHS

MALAGASY

Well Driller	Herbert C. Gregory	AID
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MALI

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Pascal Imperato, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Jay S. Freidman	PHS

NIGER

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Anthony Massa	PHS

NIGERIA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Benin

Operations Officer	Warren Jones	PHS
Operations Officer	Paul Bond	PHS

Ibadan

Medical Officer	Margaret Grigsby, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Lloyd Wade	PHS

Kaduna

Medical Officer	Dean Hutchins, M.D.	PHS
Medical Officer	John Pifer, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Clara Jones	PHS
Operations Officer	William Shoemaker	PHS

Lagos

Medical Officer	Stanley O. Foster, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	James E. Donoho	PHS

Regional Field Headquarters

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Lagos

Chief	George I. Lythcott, M.D.	PHS
Deputy Chief	Ralph H. Henderson, M.D.	PHS
Assistant Administrative Officer	Gerald Flanders	PHS
Supply Management Officer	John W. Greenley	PHS
Statistician	Hillard Davis	PHS
Health Educator	Gordon Robbins	PHS
Virologist	Nathaniel Rothstein	PHS

SENEGAL

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Medical Officer	Thomas Drake, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Robert Helmholtz	PHS
Operations Officer	Thomas Leonard	PHS

SIERRA LEONE

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Medical Officer	Donald Hopkins, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	James Thornton	PHS

TOGO

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Andrew Agle	PHS

TUNISIA

Health Administration Advisor (Nutrition)	Nassib Hemaiden	PHS
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UPPER VOLTA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Christopher D'Amada, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	William White	PHS

Project Support Staff

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication - PASA/PHS
National Communicable Disease Center, PHS
Atlanta, Georgia

Chief, Smallpox Eradication Project	J.D. Millar, M.D.	PHS
Special Assistant for Research and Evaluation	Henry M. Gelfand, M.D.	PHS
Acting Evaluation Officer	William H. Foege, M.D.	PHS
Program Management Officer	Billy G. Griggs	PHS
Administrative Officer	Fay B. Hendricks	PHS
Supply Management Representative	W.L. DesPrez	PHS
Statistician (Mathematical)	Donald L. Eddins	PHS
Statistical Assistant	Mary Anne Lysle	PHS
Virologist	John Noble	PHS
Microbiologist	Mary Loggins	PHS
Microbiologist	James Rich	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Barbara Boyd	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Harmon Evans	PHS

Project Support Staff

Liberia Medical Center - PASA/PHS
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, PHS
Washington, D.C.

Project Coordinator	Richard Uhrich, M.D.	PHS
Pharmacist	Robert McKay	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Edith Schaefer	PHS

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Africa--AID/Washington

Chief, Public Health Division	Arthur C. Curtis, M.D.	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Frank Elder	AID
Program Officer (Operations)	Minerva W. Harrison	AID
Special Assistant to Director AFR/ID	Julius S. Prince, M.D.	AID
Special Assistant to Director AFR/ID	Jean Pinder	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

East Asia Region

June 30, 1968 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>KOREA</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Sidney B. Clark	AID
<u>LAOS</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Charles L. Weldon, M.D.	AID
Public Health Physician	Patricia A. McCreedy, M.D.	AID
Public Health Dental Advisor	Lawrence F. Becker	AID
Medical Technologist	Donald A. Dougan	AID
Medical Technologist	James H. Wills	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Earl E. Reynolds	AID
Public Health Physician	Walter J. Majewski, M.D.	AID
Public Health Nurse	Herlinda H. Castro	AID
<u>PHILLIPPINES</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	H.P. DeLien, M.D.	PHS
Public Health Advisor (Family Planning)	Curtis F. Swezy	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	John Mason	PHS
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	Bruce Wood	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Raymond Collins	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Equipment)	Carlos Pereira	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Jack Graves	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Thomas Nestor	PHS
<u>Regional Offices</u>		
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Regional Evaluation Office		
Regional Evaluation Officer	Myron Lee, M.D.	PHS
Malaria Eradication Training Center		
Chief Training Officer	Henry Kroening	PHS
Training Officer	Thomas McGowan	PHS
Training Officer	Richard Darsie	PHS
<u>THAILAND</u>		
Director	John E. Kennedy, M.D.	AID

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

THAILAND, Continued

Deputy Director, Public Health	William S. Smith	AID
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Francis J. Murphy	AID
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Theodore Wilson	AID
Public Health Advisor (Family Planning)	Bruce D. Carlson	AID
Sanitary Engineer	William McQuary	PHS
Sanitarian	Harold G. Lierly	AID
Sanitarian	Joseph F. Gmyrek	AID
Sanitarian	Bruce R. Chelikowski	AID
Health Education Advisor	Alton Wilson	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Frederick W. Michael	AID
Public Health Nurse	Norma B. Brainard	AID
Public Health Nurse	Beverly Ann Fry	AID

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Chief Malaria Advisor	Mark Beaubien, M.D.	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	Charles McCance	PHS
Malaria Advisor	John Tabor	PHS
Malaria Advisor	James Sellers	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Raymond Mathney	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Carl Vickery	PHS
Malaria Advisor	George Stein	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Bernard Feinstein	PHS
Malaria Advisor	William Chin	PHS

Program Support Staff--Bureau for East Asia--AID/Washington

Assistant Director of East Asia Technical		
Support, Public Health	James K. Shafer, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	William E. Worcester, Jr.	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Latin America Region
June 30, 1968 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>BOLIVIA</u>		
Chief Engineer	Charles S. Stevens	AID
<u>BRAZIL</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Eugene Campbell, M.D.	AID
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	James D. Caldwell	AID
Public Health Advisor	John A. Lewis, M.D.	PHS
National Water and Sewerage Project - PASA/PHS		
Sanitary Engineer	Edgar Jeffrey	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Royal Pinnick	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Alfred Williamson	PHS
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	James Thompson	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Jesse Hobbs	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Epidemiology)	John Peterson	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Supply)	James Bartlett	PHS
Regional Population Office		
Demographer	John W. Morse	AID
<u>COSTA RICA</u>		
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Albert Grego	AID
Population Officer	Earl Huyck	AID
<u>ECUADOR</u>		
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Malaria Advisor	Donald Green	PHS
<u>EL SALVADOR</u>		
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Vernon Scott	AID
Health Education Advisor	Herson Morales	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Malaria Advisor	Merrill Wood	PHS

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

EL SALVADOR, Continued

Regional Offices

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Regional Malaria Eradication Evaluation Office

Regional Evaluation Officer	Alan Hinman, M.D.	PHS
Evaluation Officer	Bruce Peters, M.D.	PHS

Central America Malaria Eradication Research Station

Director	Donald Pletsch	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Anne Obert	PHS
Entomologist	Samuel Breeland	PHS
Entomologist	Lawrence Lewallen	PHS
Epidemiologist	Robert Lawrence	PHS

GUATEMALA

Public Health Advisor	D.W. MacCorkquodale, M.D.	AID
-----------------------	---------------------------	-----

ROCAP

Public Health Advisor	Frederick J. Vintinner	AID
Deputy Public Health Advisor	Rugel F. Sowell, Jr., M.D.	PHS

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Chief Malaria Advisor	Eloy Barreda	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Richard Loomis	PHS

HAITI

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Charles T. O'Connor	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Epidemiology)	Marc Gurwith	PHS
Administrative Officer	Kenneth Willey	PHS
Assistant Administrative Officer	James R. Storey	PHS

HONDURAS

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Malaria Advisor	Fred Morton	PHS
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JAMAICA

Health Education Advisor	Peggy Pentz	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Lee Gennell	AID
Audiovisual Officer	Nancy Dammann	AID

NICARAGUA

Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Louis Gardella, Jr.	AID
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Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Malaria Advisor	Bernard A. Ferri	PHS
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PANAMA

Public Health Advisor	Eugene Gillis, M.D.	PHS
-----------------------	---------------------	-----

PARAGUAY

Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Anthony Kranaskas	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	John Stivers	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	Elliot Murphy	PHS

PERU

Development Officer	Jonathan Fine, M.D.	AID
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VENEZUELA

Sociologist	Emily Putnam	AID
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Project Support Staff

Brazil National Water Supply and Sewerage, and
Bolivia Self-Help Community Water Supply - PASAs/PHS
National Center for Urban and Industrial Health
Washington, D.C.

Staff Engineer	Gary Logsdon	PHS
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Program Support Staff--Bureau for Latin America--AID/Washington

Chief, Health Division	David Frost, M.D.	PHS
Social Development Officer	Nadene Saxton	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Near East and South Asia Region
June 30, 1968 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>INDIA</u>		
Director, Population, Labor and Area Development	John Cool	AID
Chief Public Health Advisor	Franz Rosa, M.D.	PHS
Program Officer	Morris Blumberg	AID
Program Officer	Martin Gorosh	AID
Demographer	James Maslowski	AID
Sociologist	John B. Edlefsen	AID
Medical Educator	William Beasley, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Henry Chuck	AID
Health Education Advisor (Family Planning)	Emma Carr Bivins	AID
Social Science Advisor (Family Planning)	Leon Wolcott	AID
Public Health Nurse (Midwife)	Germaine Krysan	PHS
Public Health Nurse Advisor	Shirley Middleton	PHS
Communicable Disease Control Project - PASA/PHS		
Veterinary Advisor	Ernest Tierkel	PHS
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Edgar A. Smith	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	Edward Mau	PHS
<u>JORDAN</u>		
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Jalil Karam	PHS
<u>NEPAL</u>		
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Alan Steffen	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Sui-Fong Chen	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Henry Jankowski	PHS
Malaria Advisor	John Kaiser	PHS
Malaria Advisor	David L. Pitts	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Thomas Vernon	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Bryan Whitworth	PHS
<u>PAKISTAN</u>		
<u>Lahore</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Willard H. Boynton, M.D.	AID

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Lahore, Continued

Medical Officer	Alda G. Holliday, M.D.	AID
Sanitary Engineer	A. Dale Swisher	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Von C. Yoder	AID
Nurse Advisor	Anne Middlemiss	AID
Health Education Advisor	Thomas Biehler	AID

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	Richard Shaw	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Transportation)	Morland Carter	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Supply)	Allen Norton	PHS

KarachiMalaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Chief Malaria Advisor	Walter Shurkin	PHS
-----------------------	----------------	-----

Dacca

Chief Public Health Advisor	Jean F. Rogier, M.D.	AID
Nurse Advisor	Delores Jones	AID
Health Education Advisor	Blanche Armstrong	AID

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	G. Edwin Washburn	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Transportation)	Kenneth Jones	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Supply)	James C. Dooley	PHS

Regional OfficeAnkara, Turkey

Public Health Advisor	Lloyd J. Florio, M.D.	AID
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Near East and South Asia--AID/Washington

Medical Officer, Population	George Contis, M.D.	AID
Program Officer, Population	Ray Pagan	AID
Program Officer, Population	Scott Brandon	AID
Public Health Administrator and NESA Cholera Coordinator	Richard Parsons	AID
Public Health Advisor, (Nonmedical)	John Raber	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Vietnam
June 30, 1968 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>SAIGON, Region I</u>		
Office of the Assistant Director for Public Health		
Chief, Public Health Office	Richard Coppedge, M.D.	AID
Assistant Chief, Public Health Advisor	William Oldham, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Jack Faircloth	AID
Health Advisory Services Division		
Assistant Chief Public Health Advisor	John S. Moorhead, M.D.	PHS
Pharmaceutical Advisor	Joseph J. Hackett	PHS
Health Administration Advisor	Willard B. Fisher	AID
Medical Services Branch		
Chief Medical Officer	Dorothy Glenn, M.D.	AID
Construction Advisor	John V. Lesley	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Gerald Patrick	AID
Nurse Advisor	Florence Pirnie	PHS
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Gloria M. Gallo	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Betty Jane Heyne	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Theresa Dupuis	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Helen Lipinski	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Virginia J. Hammond	AID
Nursing Education Section		
Nurse Education Advisor	Mary K. Wade	PHS
Nurse Education Advisor	Jean Marie Moore	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Elizabeth Hale	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Madeline Delalvo	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Lois A. Nugent	AID
Public Health Nurse	Maybelle Sacher	AID
Public Health Nurse	Eileen Monty	PHS
Nursing Education Advisor	Clifford O. Label	AID
Nursing Education Advisor	Mary K. Giles	AID
Public Health Branch		
Health Administration Assistant	Joseph W. Jacobs	AID
Environmental Sanitation Branch		
Sanitarian	Joel D. Hodge	AID
Sanitarian	David I. Stein	AID
Sanitarian	Willard Johnson	AID
Sanitarian	Jimmy Sinks	AID
Sanitarian	Ervin J. Frank	AID

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.
2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Preventive Medicine Section

Public Health Statistician	Leland M. Lucas	AID
Communicable Disease Control Advisor	William T. Hubbert	PHS
Medical Technologist	James A. Schill	AID
Malaria Advisor	Junial K. Bailey	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Spray Operations)	Robert Taylor	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Michael Sinsko	PHS

Health Management Division

Health Administration Advisor	William E. Paupe	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Margaret M. Pilkington	AID

Logistics Advisory Branch

Medical Supply Advisor	Joseph F. Balser	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Thomas B. Stewart	AID

NHA TRANG, Region II

Medical Officer	James M. Lynch, M.D.	AID
Hospital Administration Advisor	Wendell Spurgeon	AID
Sanitarian	Frank B. McNease	AID
Sanitarian	Eftin V. Strong	AID
Malaria Advisor	John Sexton	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Earnest Takahashi	AID
Nurse Advisor	Anne Coakley	PHS
Medical Supply Advisor	Richard M. Mielka	AID
Public Health Laboratory Advisor	Allen H. Finlay	AID
Health Administration Assistant	McBert Higgenbotham	AID

BIEN HOA, Region III

Medical Officer	Edward S. Vanderhoof, M.D.	AID
Hospital Administration Advisor	Louis F. Nedopad	AID
Sanitarian	Charles H. Witten	AID
Regional Malaria Advisor	Vaughn Stapleton	PHS
Sanitarian	Curtis C. Anderson	AID
Health Education Advisor	Joseph H. Burchette	AID
Nurse Advisor	Margaret M. Pointek	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Jerome G. Hansen	AID
Health Administration Assistant	John H. Thomas	AID

CANTHO, Region IV

Medical Officer	William Barr, M.D.	PHS
Hospital Administration Advisor	Clayton F. Miracle	AID
Sanitarian	Herbert Redman	AID
Sanitarian	Joseph R. Higuera	AID
Health Education Advisor	Margaret Reed	AID
Nurse Advisor	Mary L. Kennedy	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	David O. Daviau	AID
Health Administration Assistant	James H. Peckren	AID

Headquarters Prefecture

Medical Officer	Troy J. Beeler, M.D.	AID
Sanitarian	Willard C. Johnson	AID
Health Education Advisor	Brenda R. Rosen	AID

Public Health Team, DeNang

Medical Officer	James B. Borden, M.D.	PHS
Medical Officer	Gilbert T. Herod, M.D.	PHS
Medical Officer	Bryan Hiebert, M.D.	PHS
Medical Officer	Allen H. Pribble, M.D.	PHS
Anesthetist	Sophia Y. Fuchs	PHS
Nurse Advisor (Hospital)	Lillian E. Turner	PHS
Nurse Advisor (Hospital)	Mary A. Kriege	PHS

Public Health Team, Nha Trang

Medical Officer	James P. Gaston, M.D.	PHS
Medical Officer	Robert L. Grubb	PHS
Medical Officer	James Lynch, M.D.	AID
Anesthetist	Flora V. Moore	PHS
Medical Technologist	Pauline E. Turner	PHS
Medical Technologist	Gertrude Taylor	PHS

Provincial Medical Service Team

Medical Officer	John H. Baker, M.D.	AID
-----------------	---------------------	-----

Project Support Staff

Vietnam Provincial Hospital Development - PASA/PHS
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, PHS
Washington, D.C.

Staff Assistant for the Vietnam Project	Phyllis Jarboe	PHS
---	----------------	-----

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Vietnam--AID/Washington

Chief, Health Division	Malcolm Phelps, M.D.	AID
Health Operations Assistant	Dale Gibb	AID
Special Assistant	Keys MacManus	AID
Nurse Advisor	Margaret Racz	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Non Regional Project and Domestic
Program Support Staff
June 30, 1968 2/

Project Support Staff - Worldwide Program
Malaria Eradication - PASA/PHS
National Communicable Disease Center, PHS
Atlanta, Georgia

Office of the Chief

Program Chief	Robert Kaiser, M.D.	PHS
Assistant Program Chief	Andre J. Lebrun, M.D.	PHS
Visiting Scientist	David T. McKenzie, M.D.	PHS
Writer - Editor	Harriet Lovejoy	PHS

Program Management Office

Program Management Officer	Stuart Kingman	PHS
Program Analyst	George Routan	PHS
Administrative Officer	Mildred Gresham	PHS
Budget and Fiscal Clerk	Dorothy Sheffield	PHS
Administration Assistant	Patricia Newton	PHS
Administration Assistant	Marilyn Roberts	PHS

Washington Liaison

Liaison Officer	Marian Gillien	PHS
-----------------	----------------	-----

Evaluation Section

Chief	Robert Sholtens	PHS
Assistant Chief	David Holden, M.D.	PHS
Assistant Chief	John McDowell, M.D.	PHS
Epidemiologist	Donald Mitchell, M.D.	PHS
Bio-statician	Ladene Newton	PHS

Operations Section

Chief	Russell Fontaine	PHS
Assistant Chief	Donald Johnson	PHS
Operations Officer	Stanley Glenn	PHS
Program Analyst	Carlene Kitchin	PHS

Research Station

Chief	Kenneth Quarterman	PHS
-------	--------------------	-----

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Training Section

Acting Chief	David Bonnet	PHS
--------------	--------------	-----

Serologic Diagnosis of Malaria

Parasitologist	Henry M. Mathews	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Janet Fried	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Marianna Wilson	PHS
Laboratory Aide	Catherine L. Oliver	PHS

Project Staff

Criteria and Guidelines for AID Community Water Supply Programs, PASA/PHS
National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, PHS
Washington, D.C.

Sanitary Engineer	Robert Harris	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Donald Anderson	PHS

Project Staff

Training Program in Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population
Change - PASA/PHS
National Center for Health Statistics
Washington, D.C.

Chief of Training Program	Clara E. Council	PHS
Instructor	John Strong	PHS

Domestic Program Support Staff

Office of War on Hunger, AID/Washington

Assistant Administrator for Office of War on Hunger	Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D.	AID
--	--------------------------	-----

Health Services

Director	Lee M. Howard, M.D.	AID
Research Advisor	Thomas Dublin, M.D.	PHS
Program Coordinator	Alfred Davidson	AID
Chief, Malaria Branch	Melvin Griffith	PHS
Public Health Administrator, Malaria	Amos Worthington	AID
Chief, Environmental Health Branch	Arthur Holloway	AID
Manpower Advisor	Robert Kevan	AID
Technical Information Officer	Evelyn Shockey	AID

Population Services

Director	Reimert T. Ravenholt, M.D.	AID
Deputy Director	George Coleman	AID
Acting Chief, Development Division	Irene B. Walker	AID
Deputy Chief, Development Division	William B. Johnson	AID

Population Service, Continued

Regional Coordinator (Latin America)	Edward E. Kenan	AID
Regional Coordinator (Africa)	Robert J. Kerchen	AID
Program Analyst	K.O. Patterson	AID
Program Assistant	Harriet Parsons	AID
Management Intern	Thomas Reese	AID
Chief, Population and Program Analysis Division	Harald Frederiksen, M.D.	PHS
Deputy Chief	James W. Brackett	AID
Demographic Analyst	Ellen K. Curtis	AID
Chief, Manpower and Resources Division	Joseph A. Cavanaugh	AID
Deputy Chief	Milton D. Lieberman	AID
Program Officer	James C. Meem	AID

Nutrition Service

Director, Nutrition and Child Feeding	Martin J. Forman	AID
Nutrition Advisor	Radcliff Robinson	AID
Nutrition Advisor	Joyce M. King	AID

Technical Consultation and Support Staff, PHS

Office of International Health

Washington, D.C.

Chief, Bilateral Programs	S. Paul Ehrlich, Jr., M.D.	PHS
Administrative Officer	Nancy Robinson	PHS
Budget and Fiscal Officer	Jerome Rutkoski	PHS
PASA Control Officer	Virginia Harris	PHS
Public Health Analyst (Part-time)	Jean Pease	PHS
Chief, Environmental Health Unit	Leonard M. Board	PHS
Chief, Health Education Unit	Mary Jo Kraft	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Janet Anderson	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Gloria M. Russo	PHS
Chief, Nursing Unit	Elizabeth Hilborn	PHS
Nurse Advisor	Dorothy Sutherland	PHS
Nurse Advisor	Evelyn Johnson	PHS
Disaster Coordinator	Virginia Worsley	PHS

Nutrition Program

National Center for Chronic Disease Control
Washington, D.C.

Medical Director	Jacques M. May, M.D.	PHS
Program Analyst	Juanita Judson	PHS
Program Analyst	Donna McLellan	PHS
Writer - Editor	Peggy Neach	PHS

Foreign Students Exchange Branch
Bureau of Health Manpower, PHS.
Washington, D.C.

Chief	William Wilson	RHS
Assistant Chief	Russell Uphoff	PHS
Program Specialist	James Bozek	PHS
Program Specialist	Elizabeth Darden	PHS
Program Specialist	Ernest Kennard	PHS
Program Specialist	Dorothy Stacey	PHS
Program Specialist	Daniel Swinney	PHS
Administrative Officers	Mabel Purcell	PHS
Supply Passenger Traffic Clerk	Catherine S. Robertson	PHS
Passenger Traffic Clerk	Erma Pinder	PHS
Receptionist	Vestal Snyder	PHS
International Training Assistant (New York Office)	Anthony Marchini	PHS

National Library of Medicine

Washington, D.C.

Three man years of service during FY 1968. Not restricted to three individuals.

National Communicable Disease Center

Atlanta, Georgia

Epidemiological Service Communicable
Disease Specialist

George T. Curlin, M.D. PHS

Office of Personnel, PHS

Washington, D.C.

Lump sum of \$25,000 provided in FY 1968.

GLOSSARY

AHA	American Hospital Association
AHEAD	American Health Association for African Development
A.U.B.	American University of Beirut
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CELADE	Latin American Center for Economic and Demographic Studies
CELAP	Latin American Center for Population and the Family
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CERES	Center for Economic and Social Research
CIAP	Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress
COMIBOL	Bolivia Miner Commission
CORPAGUAS	Water Supply Corporation (Bolivia)
GRDA	Costa Rican Demographic Association
CRL	Cholera Research Laboratory
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CY	Calendar Year
DANE	National Statistics Institute, Colombia
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America (U.N.)
FDA	Foreign Assistance Act
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
IDAAN	The National Water and Sewerage Authority (Panama)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INSO	National Institute of Occupational Health, Bolivia
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation

IPPF/WHR	International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JFPA	Jamaica Family Planning Association
LA	Latin America
L.I.F.E.	League for International Food Education
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
NCDC	National Communicable Disease Center, PHS
OCCGE	Organization of Coordination and Cooperation for the Fight Against the Great Endemic Diseases, Africa
OCEAC	Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OPEX	Operational or Executive Personnel
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAPPE	Planning, Evaluation, Research and Special Projects Unit, Brazil
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PHS	Public Health Service
PUMAR	Rural Mobile Health Program
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central America and Panama, AID
RTAC	Regional Technical Aids Center, AID
SAF	Special Armed Forces, U.S. Army
SEAMES	Secretariat of Southeast Asia Ministers of Education
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SIECA	Common Market Secretariat

SNEM	National Malaria Eradication Service
SNS	National Health Service (Chile)
SURSAN	Sanitation Department of the State of Guanabara, Brazil
TB	Tuberculosis
TDY	Temporary Duty
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States AID Mission
WHO	World Health Organization
WOH	Office of the War on Hunger, AID